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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Clothing.

J. Kies & Brother's wholesale ready made Clothing warerooms is on the second floor of 96 Wood street, above the establishment of Wilson, Carr & Co.

Front Parlor to Let.

A man and wife desiring a large, comfortable second-story front room (with board), in a pleasant locality in the Sixth Ward, can hear of one by applying at the counting-room of the COMMERCIAL. References given and required.

Testimonial.

It is a rare thing that an entire Negro Minstrel Band express their opinion about Pianos. It is, therefore, very interesting to read the testimonials of an American Minstrel Band about Messrs. Prahlmans & Daughters, N. Y., incomparable Pianos.

Important.

Ladies and gentlemen should not fail to visit our friends, South & Rose, 54 Market street, near Third street, as they offer great inducements to purchasers. Having a superb stock of Boots and Shoes, which they are selling very low, and which for style and durability cannot be surpassed, we are confident that persons favoring us with a call can be suited.

Prices Reduced.

Hogue & Hicks have reduced prices of Brown and Bleached shirtings, Flannels, Ginghams, Pantstuffs, Tickings, etc. A fine quality of Print, fast colors, at 9c. Blankets of all grades reduced about half price. Balmoral Skirts for spring wear from $1 up. Finest quality Mousseline de Laine at 40c. Shawls and Cloaks selling less than cost.

American Pianos in Europe.

"From a late number of the *Leipsic Musical Journal* we glean the following item: "The pianist GUSTAV SATTER performed at several of our classical *Gewandhaus* Concerts with great *eclat*. The piano he played upon was one of *Steinway & Son's* New York Grands and which excited general admiration by its noble and resonant quality of tone."

Hugus & Hacke

Are selling finest quality English Chintzes at 80c. Best styles of Balmoral Skirts from $3 00 up. Fine quality of French Merino for $1 25. Best quality Fancy French Chintzes at 75c. Elegant figured Merino at $1 87½, sold for $2 00. Best quality Mous. de Laines at 40c. All Dress Goods selling positively at cost. Cloaks and Shawls at a great reduction.

Prices of Dry Goods.

Prices of Dry Goods on Monday, January 30th, and the following week at Gardner & Sabiston's, 9½ Market street: Heavy Canton Flannel, 50 cents; White, Red and Yellow Flannel, 50 to 62½ cents; Heavy Barred Flannels, 90 cents; Undressed Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 37½ cents; Table Linen, 62½ cents; Plaid Mohair Dress Goods, 25 cents; Delaines, 25 cents; Coburg Cloths, 62 cents; Balmoral Skirts, $0 75; All Wool Plaids, 87½ cents; Poplin Plaids, 87½ cents; French Merinoes, $1 50; Black Silk, $1 50; Best Kid Gloves, $1 75; Woolen Shawls, $5 50 to $10 50; Woolen Blankets, $20 to $12 50. We will sell at the above prices for one week only.

From the Southern Coast.

The latest news from Fort Fisher is to Sunday last, when some of our gunboats were moving up Cape Fear river to the vicinity of one of the rebel forts, preparatory to bombarding it. By the arrival of the Canawba at Fortress Monroe from Hilton Head on Saturday, we learn that the opening of General SHERMAN'S campaign in South Carolina has been attended with gratifying success. One corps of SHERMAN'S forces moved direct from Savannah, and two corps from Beaufort, and both were rapidly advancing on Charleston, at last accounts being less than forty miles from the city. Our troops were meeting with resistance at every point, and as they advanced found forage and subsistence in large quantities. General FOSTER was co-operating with General SHERMAN. The latter was gradually contracting his lines, and no considerable resistance was expected to be met with until our forces reached within a few miles of Charleston, where the main body of the enemy would dispute SHERMAN'S conquering march.

School of Design.

We have space this morning only to call attention to the advertisement announcing that the Pittsburgh School of Design will open on Monday next. This Institution is one of great promise and importance to our city. The gentlemen who have brought it to its present stage have already done a great work. Their own standing in the community is guaranty enough that it will not languish. It is in experienced and capable hands, and deserves the warmest sympathies of every citizen who feels an interest in the welfare of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH OFFICER LOSES HIS BOAT.—A telegram has been received announcing that the gunboat Dia Ching got aground on the Combahee river, South Carolina, on the 28th ult., and was set on fire by rebel guerillas, and burned to the water's edge. Capt. James Chaplin, of this city, was in command of the ill-fated boat, and his brother was also in service on board. Capt. Chaplin is an officer in the regular navy, and has distinguished himself on several occasions since the outbreak of the rebellion. Whether he and his crew are prisoners is not known.

RATIFYING THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The prompt responses of the respective State Legislatures to the passage by Congress of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, is exceedingly gratifying to every lover of human liberty. Already Illinois, Michigan, New York, and Rhode Island, have ratified, and to-day Pennsylvania will also.

British Military View of the War.

The British *Army and Navy Gazette* has the following candid survey from a purely military stand point, of the result of the rebellion:

"The fact is, that Hood's retreat has restored to the Federals nearly all they had lost by Sherman's countermove in a district where, in our judgment, the latter will be eventually decided by results obtained on the seacost of the maritime States. Let us for a moment remember what has occurred since this war began. Shortly after the United States troops surrendered to Beauregard in Fort Sumter, the Confederacy flew its flag from Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, to Alexandria, on the Potomac. Maryland was heart and soul a Southern State. Beyond the Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri were considered as certain auxiliaries. The stars and stripes did not fly on a single point south of Baltimore except Fortress Monroe, Pickens and the Tortugas. Since then Virginia has been unconstitutionally divided into two States, of which one has been appropriated by the North. Maryland is bound fast in the Federal Union; Kentucky is in the hands of a Federal Governor; Tennessee makes no effort to shake off the firm grasp which holds her as a Northern State; New Orleans has fallen; Pensacola is under the stars and stripes again; the Mississippi is a Union river; Missouri and Arkansas are Federal States. The waters of North Carolina are sealed, with the exception of Wilmington. The mouths of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile have fallen into the hands of Mr. Lincoln's forces. Every city on the banks of the Mississippi is in his power."

Retaliation.

The retaliatory resolution passed by the Senate, after seven days of warm and animated discussion, is, except a long preamble, as follows:—"That in the judgment of Congress it has become justifiable and necessary that the President should, in order to prevent the continuance and recurrence of such barbarities, and to insure the observance by the insurgents of the laws of civilized war, resort at once to measures of retaliation, and he is hereby directed to retaliate upon the prisoners of the enemy in such a manner, in conformity with the laws and usages of war among civilized nations, as he will deter him from the perpetration in future of cruel and barbarous treatment of our soldiers. Congress does not, however, intend by this resolution to limit or restrict the power of the President, but only to address and require a resort to retaliation as demanded by the occasion."

THE Boston *Advertiser*, referring to the fact that General Butler's Lowell speech is an adroit attack on General Grant, says: "Happily there is little cause to apprehend the success of this movement against the General-in-Chief. The nation knows too well how to appreciate the perseverence which never flinches in the moment of failure, but swiftly substitutes new plans for those which defeat has shattered. It knows the value of that calm and unprejudiced mind, which selects its instruments for the great work simply upon an unbiassed estimate of merit, or lays them aside with equal indifference to everything but the real test of excellence. And the country, with gratitude and admiration, will stand by the commander who, with a thorough trust in final success, has also comprehended the exigencies of the position so thoroughly, as even to endure the responsibility of temporary disaster, rather than not try."

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

PEACE!

Semi-Official Views of the Administration.

The Union Shall be Preserved.

President Lincoln Said to be En Route to Fortress Monroe to Meet the Rebel Commissioners.

What the New York Press Say.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 2.

The following is the full text of a double leaded leader in this morning's *Chronicle*, supposed on all hands to be from Colonel Forney, and to be semi-official:

"There is so much disunion about the propositions of peace between the Government of the United States and the disappointed leaders who have compelled a large portion of our people to take arms against it, that we should be indifferent to our own frequent, early, and recent expressions on the subject, if we did not take some little part in the debate. The subject itself is so vast, that it taxes the greatest and appeals to the smallest minds. Transcending ordinary topics and evanescent follies, it demands the attention of every one who thinks, or talks or writes upon it. We can best understand how they feel who have suffered the fearful punishment of rebellion against the institutions of our common fathers by remembering how much we commisserated them, even with the sense of their dreadful crime before our eyes.

"Pride, passion, and a haughty sense of refusing to repent, have been the trifling cause of hatred among the families of men, as among the families of nations. But we cannot, before God we dare not, deny that it is hard to say I am penitent, it is easy to say I forgive. How mysterious is the philosophy of the human heart? How full of pathos and instruction the prodigal son? Who ever read the Vicar of Wakefield without shedding a tear, unless, indeed, he attempted to outrage nature by showing that he had no feeling.

"We know not there are Commissioners from the seceded to the United States, in this same city of Washington, but we hope they are on the ground. The more distinguished or authoritative they are, the more they should be welcomed. The terms of reunion are few and briefly told. The revolted States are not sought to be returned as captives, or as inferiors, or as degraded members of the National family. There is only one condition of restoration, it is not the abolition of slavery. You that South sides are at last settled on that, because it desired, the other, because it could not help it. That condition is, that the Union shall be restored."

To-day, at eleven o'clock, President Lincoln left Washington, by a special train, for Annapolis, to join Secretary Seward at Fortress Monroe or City Point, to hold an interview with the rebel deputation, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, accompanied by one of the attaches of the White House.

Secretary Seward left here on the early train yesterday morning, accompanied by Mr. Robert J. Chew, of the State Department. When the President left here the commissioners had not arrived within our lines, and his destination was Annapolis. From the fact of his going on to Fortress Monroe or City Point, color is given to the report that the rebel deputation had been allowed to enter our lines, and it is understood that they are now at Fortress Monroe.

It is believed that the rebel Commissioners will be requested, as a preliminary to any discussion of peace propositions, to show that they have authority for the color of authority to present as a basis of negotiation, and all propositions less inadmissable than that of Confederate independence.

The *Republican* of this afternoon says that indications are that the rebel Commissioners robed with greater power by Jeff. Davis, is stated by the Richmond press.

[By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1865.

The *Star* has issued an extra in regard to the movements of President Lincoln. It says to-day at 11 o'clock President Lincoln left Washington by a special train for Annapolis, for the purpose, it is understood, of meeting Secretary Seward at Fortress Monroe or City Point, to hold an interview with the rebel peace deputation, Messrs. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell. From the fact of the President going to Fortress Monroe or City Point, color is given to the report that the rebel peace deputation have been allowed to enter our lines, and it is understood they are now at Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—The *Times'* Annapolis correspondent has just telegraphed the arrival of the steamer Lady Long, from City Point, which place she left on Wednesday. She reports that the rebel Commissioners were on board a steamer, and it was understood they were awaiting the arrival of one from Washington.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The excitement still continues concerning the peace rumors.

The *World* thinks Jeff. Davis understood that the North would accept twenty years of war rather than surrender the Union, from the fact that the secret sessions were to investigate what, on some terms or other he is ready to consent to a reconstruction of the Union.

The *Tribune* thinks it best to say nothing on the question, but leave the President entirely unembarrassed in his action.

The *Herald* repeats its statement of yesterday and hopes our Government will continue its preparations for a vigorous war.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says there are powerful officers of the Government and powerful men in both branches of Congress who are the enemies of the whole olive branch business. When peace, upon any other terms than submission becomes a Cabinet question, it is well known a sharp discussion will instantly take place.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Act Respecting Government Mineral Lands.

Gratuity to Revolutionary Soldiers Now Living.

Appraisers of New York Custom House.

Appropriations Asked for Indians.

Illinois and Michigan Canal Bill Passed

Appointments in Colored Regiments

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 2.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill which proposes a radical and entire change in the present policy of the Government respecting our mineral lands. It provides for vesting fee in individual proprietors by absolute sales instead of claiming a title in the Government and treating their occupants as tenants at will. It contemplates their survey and subdivision into small tracts, and fixes a minimum price upon them, graded according to size, locality and mineral value. It prohibits combinations among bidders at public sales, and purchase of any lands by foreigners, except those who have declared their intentions to become citizens.

It provides that actual discoverers and workers of mining localities shall have the right to purchase them at the minimum price, and thus relieve themselves from the disadvantage of competing with rich capitalists. It limits the quantity of mineral land which any single purchaser may buy to forty acres. It requires that gold and silver produced from these lands shall be coined in mints of the United States, empowers the President to lay off mining regions into suitable coining districts, and compels miners to have their gold and silver coined in the department in which they are extracted.

It further provides that every purchaser shall first take the oath of loyalty to the United States prescribed by law, and that the net proceeds of these lands shall be dedicated and applied to the payment—principal and interest—of the bonds of the United States.

The Pension Committee of the House has reported a bill giving a gratuity of three hundred dollars per annum until death to the five survivors of the revolutionary pensioners, viz: Samuel Cook, ninety-eight years old, Clarendon, Orleans county, New York; Samuel Downey, ninety eight years, Edenburg, Saratoga county, New York; Wm. Hutchins, one hundred years, Penobscot, Hancock county, Maine; Alexander Maroni, ninety-four years, Yates, Orleans county, New York; James Barhom, substitute for a drafted man, in Virginia, now living in Missouri, in the one hundred and first year. Eighteen were living in July sixty-three; twelve in January, sixty-four, and seven have since died.

Mr. Washburne's bill relative to the appraisers of the New York Custom House, is an attempt at reform of that noted institution. It appoints, in view of the present officers, one appraiser at five thousand dollars; nine assistants at three thousand five hundred each, to be appointed by the President, and bound to honesty by stringent oaths. The under officers are to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all are forbidden to act as agents or principals in any commercial or mercantile business.

The Secretary of the Interior asks Congress for nearly fifty-five thousand dollars to pay for goods purchased for the Winnebago and other Indians, to replace those burned on the steamer Welcome in July last, at St. Louis.

First Lieut. Isaac N. Jennings, 1st Wisconsin heavy artillery, has been mustered out of the service, from date of muster, he having been drafted into the military service, accepted therefrom on account of physical disability, and for enlisting volunteers and assigning credit to the city of Racine, Wisconsin, certain men who had previously been drafted.

A medical board, composed of Surgeon Wm. S. King, and Assistant Surgeon Charles Gray, has been ordered to assemble at Cincinnati on to-morrow, to examine and report upon the case of Brigadier General Paul, severely wounded at Gettysburg.

In answer to a resolution in the House on the 25th of January, the Secretary of War today transmitted to that body the report of the Commissary General of Subsistence, accompanied by a list of officers of that Department, showing their rank; where and how employed, and the number of officers employed &c. The number of officers employed is five hundred and ten.

A court martial has been ordered and will convene at Cairo on the 8th inst., for the trial of Brigadier General Payne, late in command at Paducah, Kentucky. The court will consist in part of Major Generals Hunter, Casey, Hinkleman and Harrow. Colonel Dunn is Judge Advocate.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal bill passed the House this afternoon by a vote of 77 ayes to 68 nays.

An order just issued, directs that all applications for appointment in the Colored Corps be made in the hand-writing of the applicant, and should state as concisely as possible how long he has been in the service; his age, birth-place and profession or trade before entering the same. He should also forward recommendations from his company commander, or other officer under whose command he may be serving.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Sewickly to Levy a Per Capita Tax.

The Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

BILL PASSED TO THIRD READING.

Extra Session to Ratify it To-Day.

THE BILL CREATING THE TENTH WARD

Important Legislation.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 2.

SENATE.—Mr. Donovan read a bill to prevent railroad accidents, by compelling companies to keep telegraph lines in repair, and employ necessary operators.

Mr. Graham, a bill for the relief of deserted wives and children, by holding the husbands and fathers criminally responsible. Also, authorizing the School Directors of Sewickley borough to levy a per capita bounty tax upon enrolled citizens, not exceeding fifteen dollars.

Mr. Householder, incorporating the American Express Company.

Mr. Latta, incorporating the Greene County Railroad Company.

Mr. Bigham, incorporating McKee's Rock Cemetery.

Mr. Clymer, legalizing investments in real estate, by guardians and trustees.

Mr. Hoge, authorizing paving in Franklin.

HOUSE.—The resolution to adjourn March 24th was concurred in.

The supplement increasing the capital of the Hemhold Oxygenium Works was passed.

Mr. Hall offered resolutions ratifying the actions of Congress passing the slavery amendment. Laid over on third reading. Adjourned.

Messrs. Colville and Negley presented remonstrances from the House of Refuge, in relation to Fayette County inmates.

The certificate of election of J. B. Welsh, of Washington county, was presented.

The bill allowing the Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad company to change the track in Beaver county was passed.

Mr. Herron presented the petition of Sarah McCune for a divorce, on the grounds of her husband's insanity.

Mr. Glass a remonstrance from the Coal Exchange against the increase of tolls on the Youghiogheny river.

Mr. Chadwick a petition from residents of Penn township against the new school district.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth in answer to the resolutions asking for the particulars of the draft of 1862. The Secretary says the draft was conducted by the State under direction of the Assistant Adjutant General of the United States. That after it was over, a number of papers were found in the rolls at the capitol, which contained lists of persons who put in substitutes for three years. These were sent to Provost Marshal Dodge, who rejected them. Since then, persons who thus put in substitutes, have asked for certified copies, which the Secretary, not having the papers officially in his possession, has been unable to grant. Thus injustice has been done to citizens who should have had the benefit of these evidences of their exemption.

Mr. Brown offered joint resolutions ratifying the amendments to the National Constitution abolishing slavery. The House by a vote of fifty-five yeas to thirty-one nays, not the requisite two-thirds, refused to suspend the rules and pass the resolutions to-day.

Mr. Alleman, refering to the communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, offered a resolution stating that whereas Major Dodge has disregarded his duty to the citizens of the Commonwealth:

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to inquire into the facts, and either compel Major Dodge to fulfil his obligations or appoint some one in his place.

Mr. Glass moved to amend by requesting the Secretary of War to investigate, instead of the President. Agreed to.

The resolution then passed.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution appointing an extra session on Friday to ratify the amendments to the Constitution abolishing slavery. Agreed to.

The following is the bill read in the Senate and House yesterday morning, and which passed finally:

An act dividing the Third, and creating a new ward in the city of Pittsburgh.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh be, and the same is hereby divided into two separate wards, by a line commencing on Liberty street at the junction of Grant street, and thence along the center of Grant street to Diamond street; and all that portion of said Third Ward lying north and west of said division line shall constitute the Tenth Ward of said city for all purposes whatsoever; and that portion of said Third Ward lying south and east of said division line shall be and remain the Third Ward of said city.

Sec. 2. At the next municipal election in said city the said Third and Tenth wards shall be entitled to and shall elect members of the Select and Common Councils of said city, as the privileges of the apportionment to be made by said Councils.

Sec. 3. Until the next municipal election the present officers of the Third ward shall act for both of said wards as fully and effectually as they could have done in the Third ward if this act had not been passed; and the several officers whose terms of office shall not expire at or about the time of said election, shall continue in office for the ward in which they shall reside until the expiration of their term of office, respectively; and with the exceptions aforesaid, the said wards shall each elect at the election in January, 1866, Aldermen, Councilmen, School Directors, and all other officers

Mr. Pershing has read a bill incorporating a company whose province it is to be to erect a large hotel at Johnstown. It is to be known as the Johnstown Hotel Company, and the incorporators, who are also to be the managers of the enterprise, are David J. Morrell, H. J. Roberts, C. F. Frazer, Jacob M. Campbell, H. A. Boggs, J. Lowman, J. Dibert, Lewis Pitt and John J. Buchanan. The capital stock is to be $200,000, and it is expressly provided that if either the owners or lessees of the hotel allow gambling or intoxication in their hostelrie, all the rights and privileges granted in the bill are to cease. As the sale of spirituous liquors is not prohibited, but only the reeling to and fro of intoxicated men within the structure, it is presumable that it is not designed to prevent the owners or lessees from having a bar on the premises.

Mr. McAfee has read an act which is termed "an act explanatory of an act to incorporate the Youghiogheny Shaft Company," approved May 31, 1861. It construes the fifth section of that act, which gives the Company the right to mine and drive entries or tunnels under the Youghiogheny river, so as to give them the right to the minerals from low water mark in that river, from the mouth of the Big Sewickley creek to the upper boundary of the Company's mineral lands upon said river, provided that the Company shall within six months from the passage of this act through its Secretary, apply for a warrant for so much of the bed of said river as is above described, in accordance with the provisions of the mineral act of April 11, 1858.

The remonstrance of the Birmingham Councils presented by Mr. Glass is very lengthy and gives the reasons for their action. Among others named, that it would be a violation of a contract made by the Railroad Company who own the line which traverses their borough, with the corporate authorities, and because the rate of fare is already sufficiently remunerative, while a higher rate would be oppressive to the public.

Among other persons in Harrisburg at the present time, from the Western part of the State, are a number of coal operators, from the Youghiogheny Valley, who have come here to protest against the passage of the bill giving unlimited power to General Haupt, the agent of the Youghiogheny Navigation Company, to increase the tolls. They say they are willing to pay some increase, but not such as will give the General the power to raise the tolls to such a price that he will have the monopoly of transportation for the coal of his own company.

Additional From Europe.

Loss of the Steamer Columbia.

Thirty of Her Crew Drowned.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

NEW YORK, February 2.

The following additional news from Europe was brought by the steamer which arrived at this port to-day: The New Orleans Courier Louisiana, of the West India and Pacific Steam Ship Company, which left Liverpool on the 16th inst., sunk the night of the 18th inst. off Holyhead, where she was supposed to have run for shelter. Thirty of her crew and one passenger were drowned. The lost passenger was Mr. John Hamilton, of Liverpool, the representative of the Panama Railroad Company.

It is denied that Her Majesty Queen Victoria will open Parliament in person.

The first Cabinet Council of the year was held on the 19th of January. All the fifteen Cabinet Ministers were present.

Mr. Wallace, the eminent musical composer, is seriously ill at Paris, and not expected to recover.

The shipping of the Atlantic telegraph cable from the works of Glass, Eliot & Co., to the vessels which are to convey it to the steamer Great Eastern, commenced on the 19th of January, and will continue without intermission, until the end of May, when all the cable will be coiled on board of the said ship.

The London *Times* has a very hopeful article on the enterprise and says that should the cable have also come these many years it would be little doubt that it will be successfully done.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have made a fourth and last call upon the shares of that company.

The London *Daily News* makes the important announcement that at the same time that the Emperor made Prince Napoleon Vice President of the Council, he resolved that in case of his own death during the minority of the Prince Imperial, that the Prince Napoleon should be Regent, and that the resolution was taken with the consent of the Empress.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO HALIFAX.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday 21st.—Cotton firmer but unchanged. Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions—Beef firm. Pork firm for the mess; bacon active; lard buoyant at 56@57s.

LONDON, January 21st, P. M.—Consols, for money 89@89½; American stocks—Illinois Central, 90@90½; Erie, 34@35.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

In the Spanish Senate the opposition moved an amendment to the queen's address, declaring that the government had neglected the representation for the Antilles, and the preservation of San Domingo to Spain.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds continued dull, no material fluctuation in the rate of discount. Demand for discount moderate at unchanged rates.

It is rumored a new loan for Mexico is contemplated.

The London *Times'* city article believes that the rumor is premature, but believes that if the loan is brought out it will be for the purpose of consolidating the debts of Mexico and benefitting the present bondholders.

Manchester market was quiet and firmer.

Liverpool cotton market was unusually dull. Wheat, however, was firmer, having recovered from the decline of Tuesday. Corn was firmer for spot parcels, but prices for future shipments were barely maintained. Pork firm—market bare. Bacon active and advanced 6s. Butter firm. Lard active and advancing. Tea firm. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice upward and advanced 6s@9s. 6d. Linseed inactive and declined 6s@9s. Petroleum steady 2s for refined.

LONDON—Breadstuffs quiet. Sugar heavy, declined 1s. Coffee quiet. Tea steady. Petroleum steady 2s per cask. Cheese 2s. Rosin 2s for refined. Ballion in Bank has increased £71,000.

Naval Committee on the Parrott Gun.

Arrival of Cotton from Savannah.

NEW YORK, February 2.

The Army and Navy *Journal* contains a report of the Naval Committee to report on rifle cannon. They find on examination that the Parrott guns of the Navy have burst or been otherwise injured by explosion. They ascribe these accidents to various causes, such as the use of compressed powder or unsuitable projectiles, neglecting to lubricate the projectiles as by the ordinance instructions, and keeping the guns too long loaded. The premature explosion of shells is, however, the main cause. They recommend experiments to place the matter beyond dispute, and decide the question of retaining the Parrott gun in use.

The steamer Hatteras, from Savannah, arrived with a full cargo of cotton consigned to Collector Draper. She brings no news.

Constitutional Amendment Ratified.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 2.

SENATE.—The concurrent resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery, was adopted by the following vote: 17 yeas, 8 nays.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2.—The Rhode Island Senate have concurred in the passage of the resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment. The House of Representatives this morning passed a resolution approving and adopting the proposed amendment to the United States constitution. The vote stood 62 yeas against 4 nays.

The House also passed a resolution requesting the governor to forward an application for the postponement of the draft.

Opposition to General Meade's Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, February 2.

There was earnest resistance in the Senate, yesterday, to General Meade's confirmation as a Major General, but it was finally carried by five majority. Senators Wade and Chandler, it is said, were among the opponents to the confirmation.

Ceding of Territory by Maximilian Denied.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2

Mr. George L. Stevens writes a note to the editor of the *World*, from Washington, contradicting the statement that Maximilian had ceded Lower California and other Mexican States to Louis Napoleon, and made Dr. Gwin Duke and Viceroy.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

NEW YORK, February 2.

Robert A. Shaw West, formerly editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, died in Washington today.

Subscriptions to the New 7-30 Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2

It is announced that the five per cent. legal tender notes will be received by the general subscription agent in payment by the general to the new 7-30 loan, with all accrued interest to date of receipt.

New York Money and Stock Market.

EVENING BOARD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

Sales this evening at Gallagher's Exchange were: Gold, 204¾; New York Central, 101; Erie, 64; Reading, 103¾; Michigan Southern, 88¾; Illinois Central, 146; Pittsburgh, 78; Rock Island, 90¾; North western, 32¾; do preferred, 61; Fort Wayne, 90¾; Ohio Certificates, 20½; Cumberland, 45. Stocks and gold firm. The latter sold as high as 205⅞ after call, and closed at 205⅜.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Michigan Ship Canal.

Gen. Ewing in Command in the Shenandoah Valley.

A Cabinet Officer's Opinion of the Peace Movement.

What Veteran Soldiers Say.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb 2.

The bill for the ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, after a protracted struggle, lasting nearly all day, was finally pressed to a vote, and passed by ten majority. The measure was first introduced into Congress by Mr. Arnold, four years ago, and has been vigorously pressed at every session since then.

General Emory has been temporarily assigned to the command of the forces of the Shenandoah Valley.

A Cabinet minister is reported to have said, in the course of conversation to-night, that there was more significance in the recent peace movements than most people were inclined to believe, and gave it as his opinion that an honorable peace would be the ultimate result of the negotiations now going on.

Veterans, who count their battles by scores say fight it out, destroy Lee's army and then and not before, we will have a peace which cannot be broken.

A letter from City Point, dated yesterday, states that A. H. Stephens and R. M. T. Hunter were then at Grant's headquarters awaiting the arrival of the President and Secretary. Mr. Campbell went back to Richmond after the failure of the first attempt to enter our lines.

Col. Baker, the notorious War Department detective, was granted a new trial to day by the Supreme Court of this District.

The Peace Movement.

Stephens, Hunter and Campbell at Grant's Headquarters.

Their Entrance into our Lines Cheered by Troops on Both Sides.

Stephens Hopes Soon to Meet under Happier Auspices.

President Lincoln Gone to Meet Them

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, February 2, 1865.

On Sunday a flag of truce appeared on the line near the center, and was found to be a request in pursuance of an understanding with Mr. Blair and General Grant, for permission to Lieutenant Colonel Hatch, Assistant Adjutant General and Exchange Commissioner, for Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and J. A. Campbell, to visit General Grant's headquarters. Owing to General Grant's absence from City Point no reply could be sent to the message. The matter was referred to Washington, and after several communications had passed, permission was granted and a deputation was appointed to meet the gentlemen and escort them within our lines. After a few minutes spent in interchanging civilities, the party came within our lines, at which moment the troops on both sides united in a simultaneous cheer. The commissioners were escorted to the railroad in safety, and while waiting for the train were joined by Messrs. Stephens and Campbell looked much emaciated and care worn, but Mr. Hunter appeared hearty and well, and spoke freely. The only allusion made to our difficulties, was the hope expressed by Mr. Stephens that they would soon meet under happier auspices.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Information received from Fortress Monroe to-night states that Messrs. Stephens, Southern Commissioners to Washington, were on board General Grant's dispatch boat, Mary Martin, awaiting the President's orders to learn whether they should proceed to Washington.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Tuesday contains the following: Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, Confederate peace commissioners, who left here Sunday morning for Washington, stopped Sunday night in Petersburg, Monday night at Chesterfield line to City Point yesterday morning.

As they were making transit, their character, and the object of their visit soon became known, when our troops set up such cheering as never was heard before, and continued it until the commissioners were out of hearing. All within the Yankee lines, when the clamor was immediately caught up by the Yankee troops, and for about a couple of hours they were hoarse, and amidst the deafening shouts of two armies the Commissioners went on their way. The rest of them will be through Yankee lines.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Annapolis to-night says: "The President's departure was looked upon in Congress to day as giving the peace commissioners full confidence, and a confidential prevailed that it would speedily result in something. The peace commissioners come down this morning and will be met by the Committee on Police. C. C. recede from former action and concur.

Mr. Hanna presented the report of the Committee on Markets, together with the report of the Weighmaster for the month of January, as follows:

Diamond Scales	$190 31
Second Ward Scales	280 57
Total	$440 88

The report was read and adopted.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of the payment of sundry bills. The report was adopted, and warrants ordered to be drawn for the amounts.

Communications for the Election Bonds of the various Wards were received and referred to the Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Mr. English offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five, two from the Select and three from the Common Council, be appointed for the purpose of preparing a law to be submitted to the Legislature, authorizing the city to levy a tax on all stocks, whether, bank, bridge, oil, copper, iron or other stocks, for city purposes, and report to Councils at the next regular meeting. Adopted.

Mr. McMiller submitted the report of Police Committee, accompanied by an resolution for the payment of bills, which was read and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Atwell called up the ordinance creating the office of City Controller. The ordinance was adopted without debate.

Mr. Irvin, from Committee on Claims and Accounts, offered a resolution directing a warrant to be drawn on the Treasurer in favor of S. McKee for $177 78, for stove pipe and sundries furnished City Hall. The resolution was read three times and passed.

Mr. S. Riddle presented a resolution instructing the Water Committee to report to Councils in regard to the present condition of the Water Works, and whether any additions or extensions of said works are necessary. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. C. Riddle, the Police Committee was instructed to have the new watch boxes painted with two coats of good paint.

Mr. S. Riddle offered the following, instructing the Police Committee, in conjunction with the Mayor, to appoint one of the night police as Sergeant-at-Arms for Councils, and increase his salary fifty dollars. Adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

In Common Council.—Present: Messrs. Bentley, Bell, Bigham, Blackmore, Bowman, Brown, Hall, Hill, Miller, McNeal, McDonald, Robb, J. B. Smith, Wm. Smith, Torrence, Thompson and Wilson, Speaker.

The minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and approved.

Mr. Hall presented the communication from Major Morrison protesting against the action of the Police Committee in appointing the day police without regard to the experiences. The Mayor states in his communication that the person appointed as Chief of Police is not now nor ever has been a citizen of Allegheny, and that he had refused to commission him.

Mr. Miller moved that the communication be laid on the table.

Mr. J. B. Smith moved that the matter be referred to a special committee. He wished to see this question settled satisfactorily to all parties.

Mr. Hall said that Councils should give the communication a respectful hearing. If the Police Committee had forced objectionable men upon the Mayor, the interests of the city required that a change should be made.

Mr. Hill thought the matter had not been brought before Councils in the proper shape. A recital of ordinances giving the Police Committee authority to appoint the city police was doubtless contemplated by some parties.

Mr. McNeal, a member of the Police Committee, made an explanation in regard to the appointments. He did not know that the Mayor had any objection until after the appointments had been made.

Mr. J. B. Smith said that he was opposed to appointing a contraband of the South to the position of Chief of Police of Allegheny, particularly as Pittsburgh had refused to appoint a Market Constable because he resided in Allegheny.

Mr. Smith's resolution, referring the matter to a Select Committee, was then adopted. S. C. manoeuvred all the way from Committee on Police. C. C. recede from former action and concur.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday February 3, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

What Peace?

The country ought to have learned that Mr. LINCOLN always stands by his word. Keeping this in view, timid people may dismiss their fears lest a peace be patched up, based on something less substantial than unqualified submission and emancipation. In other words, let people turn to the concluding sentences of Mr. LINCOLN's last message, if they wish to be reassured.

Nobody knew the the terms, the determination and steadiness of purpose of Mr. LINCOLN, touching peace, better than the rebels; and the most significant fact connected with the peace business, as at present carried on, is that, thus knowing, the rebels have, by three of their very strongest and most representative men, come to Washington, to talk about making peace. They could have no doubts as to what peace, if any, could be obtained; they must have known that if any other kind than that laid down by Mr. LINCOLN was to be talked about, they would have to do the talking—all of which would be worse than useless. Is there not some significance in this view of the case?

Hopes of the Rebels—Lee and Davis.

Men in desperate circumstances always magnify the effect of the expedients into which they are prone to rush. Thus the rebels clamored for the appointment of LEE as Commander-in-Chief, as the only thing that could stay the tide of disaster. Overwhelmed with the terrible consciousness that their case was desperate and growing worse, they sought to console themselves by magnifying the effect of the only measure of relief they could think of. The unreasonableness of their expectations, were unparaleled; therefore we are not surprised to learn, as we do, that LEE is not disposed to accept the position and incur the responsibility of impossibilities. Controlled by the wish to retain power, which ever sways men in the situation of JEFF. DAVIS, that tottering tyrant is no more inclined to appoint LEE, and thus yield that supremacy with the army which, in the extreme event he foresees coming, may be of paramount importance. The same difficulties, it is said, that existed a year ago exist now. Then LEE relinquished the position for which he is urged now, because it was too arduous, and he was relieved of all control of military movements except of his own army. DAVIS has since controlled military move ments himself. This he is likely to continue to do; so that the great expectations reflected on the proposed change are likely not to be immediately realized.

Since LEE relinquished the position of Commander-in-Chief, his command has extended to the Cape Fear River, which includes Wilmington. All the rest has been under the hands of DAVIS. Hence the clamor for a change. There is reason to believe that, notwithstanding the honor intended to be conveyed by Congress, and the reports that he has been appointed, LEE will not accept the position. It is understood, however, that if he does, it will be untrammelled and independent—which may mean a good deal more than DAVIS is willing to agree to.

The British and the Blockade.

The humanity of our British cousins, which is a remarkable commercial humanity, was shocked, almost into hysterics, two or three years ago, by our attempt to stink obstructions at the entrance of Charleston Harbor. Terrific voilles of vituperation were discharged at us on the occasion. Richmond ribaldry was scarcely a match for London Billingsgate. The commercial nations of the world were invoked, to take the vandals into consideration. The stone fleet proved a failure. Our neutral friends rejoiced. Perhaps they deemed the issue of the experiment a special interposition in their favor, and in response to their disinterested prayers.

Ever since the insurrection began, they have carried on a lucrative trade with the rebels. The obstruction of harbors was a measure incompatible with their notions of trade. They must have cotton—that was plain. And they must, as honest people, pay for it. Clothing, arms and munitions of war were conveniences that Rebels in arms were naturally anxious to btain; and these the commercial people could very conveniently supply. Thus a nice little smuggling trade sprung up between our South-ern brethren and our English cousins.

This profitable traffic—prolonging the war and causing the death of unnumbered thousands of men, was a consideration of some weight, in its proper place; but was not to be dragged into a question of commercial enterprise. If commercial humanity could stand the British opium trade in China, it could stand the smuggling of arms into the South, though they were to be used against a friendly Government.

It is a matter of some curiosity to know how the people, who were so stricken with horror by the idea of a stone-fleet submerged, will feel themselves affected by an iron-fleet *afloat*, in the mouths of our harbors. Those who have sometimes laughed at our blockaders, out at sea, exposed to storms, and nightly involved in darkness, will find materials for serious reflection, in shore batteries, with plenty of ironclads in the offing.

We think we can venture to assure them that they will still be welcomed, as cordially as ever, in Wilmington harbor, as they drop in occasionally. Not one of their richly freighted ships, we presume, will be turned inhospitably away. The port will be open to their style of commerce, for some little time, without the probability of a Presidential proclamation. We hope they will make free, and run in. Commodore Porter will be glad to see them, and so will his boys.

GENERAL TERRY'S MOVEMENTS.—The movement against Wilmington, by General TERRY, has probably been suspended for the present. It being part of a stupendous whole, his future movements will depend, as to time, on SHERMAN. As it is, the Rebels facing TERRY are kept from operating against SHERMAN, while Wilmington is virtually as much in our possession, for all the good it does the Rebels, as it would be did TERRY actually occupy the place.

WEST VIRGINIA SENATOR.—The Hon. WAITMAN T. WILLEY has been elected United States Senator from West Virginia for six years from March 4th next. He received fifty-three out of sixty-nine votes cast in the Legislature. His principal opponent was Mr. CAMPBELL, editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, who previous to the election on Tuesday declined to be a candidate.

REPLY TO GENERAL BUTLER.—It is understood that General BUTLER'S Lowell speech will be replied to; but by some one who has more leisure on his hands than Gen. GRANT, also at present is devoted to the enemy in front.

Colonel Baker, Provost Marshal General of the department of Missouri, has issued an order, dated January 17, as follows: "Slavery no longer existing in the department of Missouri, all orders and regulations from this office, imposing restrictions upon persons of color, as such, are hereby revoked. Hereafter no passes will be required of this class of persons. As military laws and regulations do not recognize distinctions of color, Provost Marshals and employees of this department will make no such distinctions in the discharge of official duties."

Seven prisoners escaped from the jail at Elmira, New York, last week, through a tunnel which must have occupied them in its excavation several months. Among the number was Lorenzo C. Stewart, a bounty jumper, awaiting execution for the murder of two of his guards by poison. A reward of $200 dollars is offered for his re-arrest.

The Constitutional Amendment Vote.

The vote in the House of Representatives on the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery forever, was not strictly a party one, and we rejoice it was not. No member of the Union party voted with the Opposition, but a number of Democrats lost sight of party in their devotion to their country. Conspicuous among these was Mr. ODELL, of New York, who took ground last year in favor of the amendment, and has ably and consistently advocated it ever since, through evil and through good report. Nor should the others be forgotten. We give their names at full length. They will evermore be held in proud remembrance by a grateful country!

Joseph Bailey, Pa.	A. McAllister, Pa.
Aug. Baldwin, Mich.	Homer A. Wilson, N.Y.
Alex. H. Coffroth, Pa.	Moses F. Odell, N.Y.
Jas. E. English, Conn.	Wm. Radford, N.Y.
John Ganson, N.Y.	Jas. S. Rollins, Mo.
Jno. A. Griswold, N.Y.	John B. Steele, N.Y.
Anson Herrick, N.Y.	Ezra Wheeler, Wis.
W. A. Hutchins, Ohio.	Geo. H. Yeaman, Ky.

On the preliminary vote for reconsidering, Messrs. English, Hutchins, Nelson, Radford, Steele and Whaley, all Democrats except the last, were absent, or failed to vote. Mr. Ganson voted against reconsidering, but changed on the test question. The majority, therefore, proved to be larger than the first two votes gave any promise of. The absentees on the final vote, among them D. W. Voorhees, were all Democrats. The Indiana Democrats voted solid against the amendment. So did Illinois, nine in number. Ohio gave but one Democrat in favor, Mr. Hutchins; two dodged, and the remaining eleven opposed. From Pennsylvania Messrs, Bailey, Coffroth and M'Allister were the only three out of the dozen Democrats who favored the amendment. New York gave seven out of its seventeen Democrats.

A NEW SYSTEM OF PATHOLOGY.—In view of the variableness of the weather, the Boston *Traveller* is of the opinion that a new system of Pathology is much needed. This is urged especially in view of the appearance of new diseases in the human household, which assume a personal and specific character, never known before, particularly with clergymen, who sometimes lose and gain their health in extraordinary ways. We think the *Traveller* must speak solely for the latitude of New England when it says: "He has diseases with new names, from which he is always suffering, though somehow he manages never to die with the mortal malady. Sometimes his throat is affected, sometimes his lungs; sometimes he has a silent cough, and sometimes all the symptoms of neuralgia except the pain." Equally narrow and local, we conclude, is our cotemporary's observation when it says:

"On the other hand, if a new parish offers (not to say a better one) he recovers his health as surprisingly as before he lost it; and his strength lasts as long as there is occasion for it. If a friend is going to Europe and offers to pay his expenses, the physicians all, far and near, agree with one voice that a voyage is absolutely necessary for his health. A clergyman's health is so delicate that you can often calculate the very latitude and longitude most necessary for its preservation. The air is always bad in some parishes; and, what is very remarkable, it will be very good in some adjacent parish, near to the sea side, or somewhere to the east wind. Sometimes California is the most healthful place; sometimes the middle States; sometimes Cuba; sometimes New Orleans; but generally a city is more favorable than the cool, bleak air of a country village."

Let the New England clergy emigrate westward; crossing the Alleghenies will do them good. There is a remedy in the very atmosphere that will go out to the seat of the disease, which, we suspect, is very near the locality known as worldliness, pride, and the kindred organs. At any rate, experience has proved that there is little need here for the new Pathology so much demanded in New England. The atmosphere—in this case the moral atmosphere, possibly—has much to do in creating mysterious diseases; and we advise our Eastern brethren to try it, and see whether they must not think about the salaries, any more than did the Apostles, of whose example they may retain some recollection. Speaking of "common mortals," we are glad to perceive our cotemporary is more cheerful, thus:

"It is a matter of congratulation that, if we are below the remedies, we are above the need of them. One cannot help pitying a profession which seems sure to generate so vulnerable a frame. Let us hope that better times will come; and when we reflect that Paul and the other apostles went over seas and through varying climes to preach the Gospel and never recovered their health, we cannot but feel lost it, that Providence will lighten its heavy hand and send no longer such complex diseases on so frail a race, who are so little prepared to bear them. Let us hope that Isaiah has taken a lump of figs and lay it for a plaister upon the boil and he shall recover. (Isaiah xxxvii. 21.)"

Our Commerce—Its Increase.

During the period from 1789 to 1821, the American and foreign tonnage engaged in our foreign trade had increased from 231,000 to 1,280,000 tons; and, as we have seen, it had been above the latter figure in some years. In 1860 the aggregate tonnage amounted to the enormous sum of 8,275,196 tons, or more than ninefold in thirty-nine years. Since the war commenced there has been a considerable falling off; though in 1836 it was still 7,255,076 tons. But this, according to the report, is subject to a deduction of half a million, on account of the steam ferry tonnage which plies between the United States and Canada.

The registered and enrolled tonnage belonging to the United States had increased from 1,368,127 tons in 1815, to 5,155,055 in 1863. The tonnage employed in steam navigation had risen from 74,851 tons, in 1838, to 857,737 in 1863.

The value of the imports into the United States had increased from $23,000 000 in 1790, to $62,585,724, in 1821; and to $804,186,251 in 1860. In 1861 the imports amounted in value to $353,(65),-153; in 1862 to $393,771,729; in 1863 to $252,919,923; and in 1864 to $328,714,559.

The value of exports in 1790 was $?1,?45,156; in 1821 it was $64,974,382; and in 1851 it was $410,-876,851. This was, of course, for the fiscal year ending June 30. The next year the value of exports fell to $220,938,975. In 1863 it rose again to $?50,052,125; and in 1864 it was $?00,965,?80. These figures include the foreign as well as the domestic exports, and are taken from the report on the finances.

It Will Live Forever!

The following is the resolution passed by the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 31st day of January, 1865. It will live as long as history lasts:—

"*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:*

"NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE EXCEPT AS A PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME, WHEREOF THE PARTY SHALL HAVE BEEN DULY CONVICTED, SHALL EXIST WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, OR ANY PLACE SUBJECT TO THEIR JURISDICTION."

Washington Topics and Gossip.

During the debate on the Retaliation resolution in the Senate, while Mr. Wade was speaking about Blair's mission to Richmond, Mr. Johnson asked how he came to go there. Mr. Wade replied—I would like to know. Yes, sir, I intend to know, if there is the power in the Senate of the United States to be informed on that subject. I intend to know why it was that any man was permitted to go with impunity through our lines and confer with the authorities of the Confederacy and come back here and go again. Mr. Johnson said he went in a Government vessel the last time. Mr. Wade responded—Yes, I understand he went in a Government vessel. He had no more right to be on board that vessel on a mission to hold communication with the arch-traitor and devil than he had to be on his food to the lower regions in a vehicle furnished by the Government.

It is a notable fact that every member of the Cabinet and Chief Justice Chase, were on the floor of the House when the vote on the constitutional amendment was taken.

Parties owning cotton in North Carolina are endeavoring to get passes through the lines to secure it from being burned by rebels. They allege that Hardee was induced to spare cotton left in Savannah on the earnest representation that our forces would allow it to be sold for their support, and threats of citizens that they would follow his army if the cotton was destroyed. In consequence of Sherman's course no more cotton is to be allowed to fall into the hands of "Yankee invaders."

The statement in a Richmond paper, that Mr. Blair on his second visit to that city, brought a letter from Mr. Lincoln to Davis, is untrue. The President has in no way, manner or shape officially countenanced the visits of Blair to Richmond, though privately they have had his full concurrence. It is doubtful whether, in future, any "missions" to the rebel capital will receive even the private consent of the Executive.

Personal.

Mrs. Julia Franey, an industrious mulatto woman, residing in Oswego, has received a letter informing her that, on proving her marriage with her late husband Henry Franey, and furnishing testimony regarding his birth, death, &c., she will be entitled to fourteen thousand dollars, which sum has fallen to him, and through him to her, by the decease of relatives in Cuba.

H. F. Sweetser, Esq., General Superintendent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, has, for personal reasons, resigned his position, the resignation to take effect on the 15th inst.

Major Pauline Cushman, the Union spy, while playing in "The Peep-o-Day," at the Tremont theatre, Boston, on Saturday evening last, suddenly fell in a fit at the end of the third act. She is now dangerously ill.

George G. Ferguson, a Boston lawyer who swindled a poor woman out of $13, has been sentenced to one year's hard labor in the House of Correction.

General Intelligence.

Three thousand Government horses are corralled at Elmira, New York.

The people of New Hampshire are surprised that their quota lacks two thousand men of being filled, as it was supposed they had already put into the field all the men required. There has been a general surprise throughout the North at General Fry's assignment of quotas.

The Richmond *Examiner* says Jeff. Davis is "carrying the Confederacy to perdition and the devil." May he have smooth seas and favoring gales!

A New England soldier, who has served three years creditably and received three wounds, was sent in from camp to Washington on Tuesday of last week, and made to exchange an infantry uniform for a bonnet, dress and hoops—the appropriate garb of her sex, which she had kept concealed from her colleagues.

It is a noticeable fact that the chaps who "represent" the Louisville, St. Louis, and similarly situated districts in the rebel Congress, are the most ferocious in demanding that everybody shall be conscripted, and that no compromise with the Yankees shall be agreed to.

The London *Times* explains the mode of operations on the steamship Great Eastern, for laying the Atlantic cable, and says that the cable will all be ready for laying in June next, and that if it is successful—of which there is no doubt—preparations will be at once made for laying a second cable by the same company.

During the eleven months ending December 31, the American News Company in New York, sold newspapers, magazines, and periodicals to the value of $2,226,372. It is estimated that 40,000,000 papers were handled by employes of this company, and $12,000 were paid for wrapping paper and twine during that period.

The Association of New England banks for the suppression of counterfeiting is composed of one hundred and eighty-four members. From the report of their operations for 1864, we learn that during the year forty-eight persons were convicted and sentenced in the United States for passing counterfeit money. Of these twelve were tried in Boston. The sentences ranged from six months to five years.

The fact of the recovery of the remainder of the bonds stolen from the Bank of Crawford county, at Meadville, and the arrest of the robber, has already been published. It appears that the thief, who confessed his guilt, was the book-keeper, Charles H. Dyer, of Rome, Meyigan. When arrested he was about leaving the town in the cars, being searched, the sum of about $27,000 was found sewed up in the seat of his pantaloons. He is now confined in the Crawford county jail to await trial.

By the last census, the number of carpet manufacturers in the United States was estimated at 1,481. Of these, Pennsylvania has the largest number, 474, and Vermont the smallest, 2; New York has 450; and Massachusetts 203; Ohio has 65, and Maryland 63, while Connecticut has but 17.

An "intelligent Frenchman" is about to open a cooking academy in New York, where a course of twenty lessons will turn out professional cooks armed with diplomas, to bake, boil, roast and stew. The exercises of the culinary academy are so arranged that mistresses and servants can go in alternate days, provided the former are ambitious to learn the secrets of the kitchen.

Deputy Commissioner Rollins, in reply to a letter from Boston merchants, has rendered the following decision relative to goods transported in bond: First—Parties are not obliged to place goods transported in bond from one point to another in the bonded warehouse immediately on their arrival, but can do so at their option at any time within the sixty days specified in the bond. Second—Parties can take goods bonded by paying the duties thereon while in transit or at any other time after bonding, and place same in their own bonded store on arrival at place of destination. Third—A storekeeper is not entitled to any fee for entering or withdrawing goods from a bonded warehouse.

There are on exhibition in the museum of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, two clusters of raisins of extraordinary size, grown and cured in California. The larger of these clusters has one hundred and seventy-five berries upon it, the smallest one being about the size of twenty. These are "companion pieces" for the mammoth "four pound pair" from that State, to be seen in the same department.

A wealthy gentleman in Pittsfield, Mass., has just celebrated his silver wedding at an expense of two thousand dollars. One thousand invitations were issued outside of Pittsfield, a ball room was erected for the occasion, and a band from New York engaged. The invitation cards were elegant and costly specimens of art.

The march of Sherman against Charleston meets with much difficulty on account of the marshy nature of the country between Savannah and Charleston. One correspondent describes it as nothing but marshes and spongy rice-fields, totally impracticable to the progress of our army. Sherman is, however, forcing his expedients, and where a rebel army can move he can follow.

The Legislative inquiry into the affairs of the New York City Inspector's Department has developed the fact, that while in London there are 24,000 deaths to the million, in New York there are 28,000 to the same number. Dr. Carr testified before the Commission that there has been more sickness for the past two years in New York, than in any other civilized city in the world.

A Washington correspondent says that, should Ex-President Pierce make his contemplated visit to Washington, "it will be the only case where an Ex-President visited the capital after serving his presidential term, with the exception of Ex-President John Quincy Adams, at least during the last forty years, and in this case it was to discharge his duties as a member of Congress."

The Empress Eugenia will, it is said, appear at the next ball of the Tuileries in a dress of new manufacture, a pattern of which was sent by a maker at Lyons, and which has had immense success. It is made of silk and silver, the reflections of which are so splendid and the shades so soft that the general aspect resembles the effect of the moon on the waters of a lake. This stuff has already received the name of Drap de Phœbe.

Foreign Gossip.

The French government is not disposed to let its prohibition of the publication of the Pope's Encyclical remain a dead letter. The Bishop of Moulons read the whole letter in his cathedral on the 8th of January, and accordingly the *Moniteur* announces, "legal proceedings have been commenced" against him for "an excess of his functions." Such a step as this seems likely to bring to a speedy test the new relations in which the Pope has placed himself, with respect to the Catholic powers.

Paris society is represented as in a restless state, the approaching session of the Legislative Assembly being anticipated with mingled feelings of anxiety and hope. Though previously disappointed, the expectation that some boon is about to be bestowed by the Emperor Napoleon upon the French nation again springs up in the minds of large classes of the people, and keeps them in a state of eager and excited expectancy.

Writing from Naples, the correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Every hour demonstrates the immense error which the Holy See has committed. Here there is scarcely a true son of the church who does not regret the encyclical, and not a lover of constitutional liberty who does not resent it indignantly and reject it with scorn."

The claims and pretensions of the Gallican Church, which are likely to occupy much of public consideration in the present struggle between the French Bishops and the government, may be thus summarized: The Church of France insists upon the distinction between the spiritual and temporal power, as also upon its complete independence of allegiance to the Holy See. Infallibility is the attribute, not of the Pope personally, but of the Episcopal body when under the direction of his supreme power. The church, it is maintained, must be governed by the authority of general councils, and by the holy canons which were the guides of St. Peter and his successors, and the decrees and judgments of the Pope are not to be admitted as decisive unless they have received the sanction of the Gallican Church. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says: "These principles have received the sanction of the great French ecclesiastics, have been recognized by all the monarchs of France, and have always been supported by the episcopal authorities. While French ecclesiastics acknowledge the power of the Pope in spiritual matters, they deny his right to dictate to the State, the supreme authority which governs France."

The supposed oil territory of Youngstown and vicinity is about to be thoroughly tested. A Philadelphia Company, who have large experience in developing the oil deposits of various sections of the country, have recently secured a number of leases in the immediate vicinity of the town, and design entering upon the work at once. The oil, and all other necessary machinery can be forwarded. Mr. Geo. Evans, of Philadelphia, representing this Company, has been at Youngstown several days, ascertaining from all individuals of the neighborhood, and is sufficiently satisfied with the prospect as to make arrangements for immediately prosecuting the work of development. The Company are the patentees for a steam cylindrical drilling machine, which bores with wonderful rapidity, a perfect auger hole and at the same time acts as a pump, avoiding the liability of the drilling tools becoming fast, and dispensing with the use of the sand pump. One or more of these machines will soon be in operation, when those interested in such matters can judge of its merits.

The Freedmen—Letter from a Pittsburgh Gentleman in Nashville.

Mr. Editor: The following extract from a letter from Nashville, just received, will be interesting to many friends of the Freedmen in this section of the country:

NASHVILLE, Jan. 23, 1865.

DEAR JOSEPH:—Unless you have been thro' a regular process of initiation, you can hardly imagine the vexatious delay one has to undergo in traveling inside the lines of a military district. We were delayed in Louisville to receive a pass from the commandant at this point, and on Saturday we were all ready to proceed to Murfreesboro, when we discovered that the officer, whose duty it was to furnish passes, put us off with the explanation that there were no blanks on hand. So we are here yet. We expect to get off to-day by the two o'clock train—the blanks fortunately have been filled up. We took a walk yesterday out to see the contraband camp. When at the headquarters of the Commanding General, on Saturday morning, we accidentally met Mr. Mitchell, and received from him specific directions, or we should scarcely have been able to find the place. It lies outside of the city limits, and near the first line of works surrounding the town. The camp contains about one thousand contrabands—principally women and children. We went about looking into the tents, Mr. M. making inquiries after the sick and giving a few simple directions, administering a little cordial to some, a word of comfort and cheer to others. I think he and his co-laborers are entitled to a great deal of credit for their endeavors to better the condition of these poor thriftless, homeless, friendless outcasts—certainly a more miserable set of beings I never before saw grouped together. In one tent I saw a poor, shrivelled, wretched looking woman seated on the earthen floor beside a cot, and when Mr. M. asked for the little boy, she said, "he is dead, sir, and I want a coffin for my boy; I must have a coffin for my boy." Mr. Mitchell told her to come up to the office in the morning and she should have a store box to serve as a coffin. The poor woman seemed satisfied with this, for another tent we saw a boy just about dying, and I could not help thinking that he was better off than some of the sufferers about him, who had not so nearly completed the round of pain and wretchedness. We were told by Mr. M. that as many as one hundred died in a week. The cause of so much sickness in the camp—which is not much inferior to the usual accommodations for soldiers—is the exposure to which they have been subjected in the way of living, and their utter inability to adapt themselves to their new circumstances and the change of climate. Many of the children have come a vast deal of good. They came just in the nick of time. The school has been suspended for a week, the time of the teachers being occupied in distributing clothing. New lots of contrabands are arriving daily, and all require some addition to their scanty wardrobe. What is to become of these people no one can foresee, but it is certainly a very great matter to give a little assistance to them in their present straits. The rest can be safely left to the providence of God and the kindly care of his children. As to the men, they find plenty of work in the army, and in the Quartermaster's service.

I find that the people here consider slavery as dead. It is so much a foregone conclusion, that many families here have commenced to pay wages to their servants in anticipation of the day of freedom.

Yours, &c., &c.,

Perhaps our friends will be glad to know that on Tuesday we received a draft for $2,500 for the care of S. Colwell, Esq., to be added to the appropriation of $1,000 by the Philadelphia Association. The Superintendent whose Miss Towne is laboring so efficiently and so successfully. Since Secretary Stanton's recent visit to the Department, of which Colonel Hall, one of the assistants in the headquarters, Gen. Saxton's department has been much enlarged. All the friends of the Freedmen feel under great obligations to Gen. Saxton for his deep interest in the colored people, and his uniform and persevering kindness to their teachers and helpers. Several hundreds of the Lord's dimes, sent out to be thrown into a trench and covered with earth.

The chief surgeons were generally humane and attentive; they endeavored to improve the shocking condition of the hospitals, but the Salisbury and the Richmond authorities both disregarded their threats and protests.

On November 25th many of the prisoners had been without food for forty-eight hours. Desperate from hunger, without any matured plan, a few of them said: "We may as well die one time as another;" and broke out of this horrible place. Some of them wrested the guns from a relief of fifteen rebel soldiers just entering the yard, killing two who resisted, and wounding five or six. Others attempted to open the fence, but they had neither the adequate tools nor concert of action. Before they could effect it, a brass battery in the garrison was turned upon them, two field pieces opened with grape and canister, and they dispersed to their quarters. Five minutes from the beginning the attempt was quelled and hardly a prisoner to be seen in the yard. My own quarters were a hundred and fifty yards from the Miss Fire house of the insurrection; in our vicinity there had been no participation at all in it, and yet, for twenty minutes after it was ended, the guards upon the fence, on each side of us, with deliberate aim, fired into the tents upon helpless and innocent men. They killed in all fifteen and wounded sixty, not one-tenth of whom had taken part in the attempt—many of whom were ignorant of it until they heard the guns.

Deliberate, cold-blooded murders of peaceable men, where there was no pretence that they were breaking any prison regulations, were very frequent. On October 16th, Lieutenant Davis, of the 188th New York Infantry, was thus shot dead by a guard, who the day before had been heard swearing that he would "kill some damned Yankee yet." November 6th, Luther Conrad, of the 6th Pennsylvania Infantry—a delirious patient from one of the hospitals—was similarly murdered. November 3, a chimney in one of the hospitals fell down, frightening the men inside. Officers were immediately given to the guard to let no one approach, the building, on the pretext that there might be another insurrection. Two patients from that hospital had not heard of the order, and were returning to their quarters, when they saw a sentinel on the fence, within twenty feet of them, without challenging them, raise his piece and fire, killing one and wounding the other. Major Race, at the time, was standing immediately beside the sentinel, who must have selected under his direct orders. Private Smith, of the 7th Maryland Colored Infantry, while standing beside my quarters, searching for scraps of food from the leavings of the cook house, was shot through the head. There were very many similar murders. I never knew any pretence even made of investigating the killings of them. Our lives were never safe for one moment. Any sentinel, at any hour of the day or night, could deliberately shoot down any prisoner, or could, in any group of prisoners, black or white, and he would not even be taken off his post for it.

Then the officer came in charge to the prison to recruit for the rebel army. Sometimes he offered bounties; always he promised good quarters and plenty to eat. Between twelve and eighteen hundred of our men enlisted in ten months. I was repeatedly asked by prisoners, sometimes with tears in their eyes, "What shall I do? I am dying to starve to death. I am growing weaker daily; if I stay here, I shall follow my comrades to the hospital and the dead house. If I enlist I may live until I can escape."

I had charge of the clothing left by the dead, and collected and distributed it. Boots and articles of clothing to more than two thousand prisoners, but when I escaped there were fully five hundred without boots or clothing, and more yet with no garment above the waist except one blouse or one shirt. Men came to me frequently, upon hearing that I had boots which they captured them had left nothing whatever except a light cotton shirt and a pair of light, ragged cotton pantaloons.

The books of the hospitals were kept, and the daily consolidated reports made up under my supervision. During the two months between October 18 and December 18, the average number of prisoners was 7,500. The deaths for that period were full 1,500, or *twenty per cent of the whole*. I brought away the names of more than twelve hundred of the dead; some of the remainder were never reported; the others I could not procure on the day of my escape without exciting suspicion. As the men grew more and more debilitated the per centage of deaths increased. I left about 6,500 remaining in the garrison December 18 and they were then dying at the average rate of *twenty-eight a day, or thirteen per cent a month.*

The simple truth is, that the rebel authorities are murdering our soldiers at Salisbury by cold and hunger, while they might easily supply them with ample food and fuel. They are doing this systematically and I believe intentionally, for the purpose of either forcing our Government to an exchange or forcing our prisoners into the rebel army.

Third Annual Convention of the U. S Christian Commission.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30th, 1865.

The meetings of the U. S. Christian Commission have been attended by large representations from the different Army Committees of the country. Messrs. Wm. Frew, Joseph Albree and Wm. P. Weyman were present from Pittsburgh. On Friday morning a large amount of business, relative to the different fields of labor, was transacted, and promised, on the part of the Commission, the most unwearied diligence in the work of aiding the noble soldiers of our gallant army and navy. The President made a short speech, saying, that as all the people of the country should be working, himself included, for the triumph of the right, that the reward of that good service should be in every man's heart, and so there would be no debts of gratitude or favor between any who were thus laboring alike in a noble cause. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Boynton, the interview closed with a little informal conference.

The convention, on reassembling, listened to the reading of the third annual report until concluded, when the financial tables and exhibits were submitted, and the following were many expressions of gratitude to God for the wonderful success of the past year.

On Saturday morning the convention was addressed by General Patrick, Provost Marshal of the Army of the Potomac. He made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the soldiers, and said the convention they must not think their work was done, when the war ended, but that their work would extend to the families of the soldiers. He came to consult with the executive committee in regard to the future work of the Commission in the Army of the Potomac.

After Gen. Patrick, Mr. A. E. Richardson, the escaped correspondent of the *Tribune*, addressed the convention in a most touching speech, narrating his sufferings and escape, the audience more than once gave vent to their feelings in outbursts of tears, and when he spoke of his escape in the boat, the gratitude with which he beheld the dear old flag as it floated from Knoxville, the convention broke forth and sang the Star Spangled Banner, amidst the waving of handkerchiefs and long and loud applause.

Saturday afternoon, the convention was addressed by Mr. Albree, explaining the workings of the Christian Commission at Pittsburgh. After which the report of the Pittsburgh Committee was read by Mr. Weyman, which was received with applause, as it stood third on the list of reports in regard to the amount of contributions, it coming after Philadelphia and Boston.

The total amount of cash, stores, and publications forwarded to the armies by the Pittsburgh Committee during the year 1864, was $208,986 in value. The citizens of Pittsburgh may well be proud of their Army Committee, and what they have done.

The crowning feature of the convention was the public meeting held on Sunday night, in the House of Representatives. Every seat in the galleries and upon the floor was occupied, and thousands left unable to get standing room. It is estimated that at least 4,000 were turned away.

The President of the meeting, Secretary Seward, entered the hall at seven o'clock, and took his place on the platform. The delegates of the convention occupied seats in front of the speaker's stand, among whom were the Pittsburgh delegation, and several of our Pittsburgh ladies, who are now engaged in the diet kitchens near Washington.

The meeting was opened and addressed by Secretar. Seward, during the delivery of which the President arrived, and was conducted to the seat which had been reserved for him.

Speeches were delivered by Major General Fisk, General Patrick, Dr. Butler, Bishop Ames, Rev. McCabe, Dr. Smith, Senator Foster and Geo. H. Stuart. The exercises lasted from seven o'clock until twelve, and yet such was the interest manifested by all, that very few left the hall before the close.

During the meeting Admiral Farragut arrived in the hall and quietly took his seat on the floor of the House. As soon as the audience became aware of his presence, they insisted on his taking his place on the stand, which he reluctantly did.

Altogether this was one of the most interesting meetings ever held in Washington, and shows how much interest the people take in the workings of the Christian Commission. Vice President Hamlin, ex-Secretary Chase, General Hancock and Secretary Fessenden were amongst those present.

Rev. H. Johnston, of your city, was to have been present and address the meeting, but was prevented by sickness, in Philadelphia.

We understand your committee are making preparations to hold their anniversary meeting in your city within about two weeks. Major General Fisk, Chaplain McCabe, and George H. Stuart have already been engaged to go to Pittsburgh.

As Pittsburgh has always done well at her public meetings, great things are expected from her at this annual meeting. P.

MARRIED.

FRIDAY—WILHELM—On Thursday, February 2d, 1865, at St. Philomena's Church, by the Rev. Father Lowekamp, Mr. WM. J. FRIDAY and Miss LIZZIE F. WILHELM, both of Pittsburgh. No cards.

DIED:

DICKSON.—Wednesday morning, February 1st, THOMAS DICKSON, Sr., in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

His funeral will take place from Smithfield M. E. Church, corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, on Saturday next, February 4th. Services will commence at two o'clock, p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend. 2t

Mr. Richardson's Prison Experience.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The following testimony was given to-day before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, by Albert D. Richardson:

I am a *Tribune* correspondent; was captured by the rebels May 3, 1863, at midnight, on a hay scale in the Mississippi river, opposite Vicksburgh. After confinement in six different prisons, was sent to Salisbury, N. C., February 2, 1864, and kept there until December 18, 1864, when I escaped. For several months Salisbury was the most endurable rebel prison I had seen. The six hundred inmates exercised in the open air, were comparatively well fed and kindly treated; but early in October ten thousand regular prisoners of war arrived there, and it immediately changed into a scene of cruelty and horrors. It was densely crowded; rations were cut down and issued very irregularly; friends outside could not even send in a plate of food; the prisoners suffered constantly and often intensely for want of water, bread and shelter.

The rebel authorities placed all the prison hospitals under charge of my two journalistic comrades and myself. Our position enabled us to obtain exact and reliable information. Those who had to live, or die, on the prison ration always suffered from hunger. Very frequently one or more divisions of a thousand men would receive no rations for twenty-four hours; sometimes they were without a morsel of food for forty-eight hours. The few who had money would pay from five to twenty dollars rebel currency for a little loaf of bread. Most prisons traded away the buttons from their blouses for food. Many, though the weather was very inclement and snows frequent, sold coats from their backs and shoes from their feet. Yet I was assured on authority entirely trustworthy, that the great commissary warehouse near the prison was filled with provisions; that the Confederate Government could obtain storage for his flour and meal; that when a subordinate asked the Post Commandant, Major John R. Gee, "Shall I give the prisoners full rations?" he replied, "No, God damn them; give them quarter rations." I know, from personal observation, that corn and pork are very abundant in the region about Salisbury.

For several weeks the prisoners had no shelter whatever. They were all thinly clad; thousands were barefooted; not one in twenty had either overcoat or blanket; many hundreds were without shirts, and hundreds more without blouses. At last, one Sibley tent and one "A" tent were furnished to each squad of one hundred. With the closest crowding these sheltered about one half the prisoners. The rest burrowed in the ground, crept under buildings, or shivered through the nights in the open air, upon the frozen, muddy or snowy soil. If the rebels at the time of their capture had not stolen their shelter tents, blankets, clothing and money, they would have suffered little from cold. If the prison authorities had permitted a few hundred men to go outside on parole or under guard, to cut logs within two miles of the garrison, the prisoners would have gladly built comfortable and ample barracks for all in one week. But the commandant would never, in a densely wooded region, with the cars which brought it passing by the wall of the prison, even furnish half the fuel which was needed.

The hospitals were in a horrible condition. By crowding the patients into so few they could find room on the floor, they would contain six hundred inmates. They were always full to overflowing, with thousands seeking admission in vain, each of the two largest wards containing jointly about two hundred and fifty patients, there was no fire whatever; the others had small fire places, but were always cold. One ward, which held forty patients, was comparatively well furnished. In the other eight the sick and dying men lay upon the cold, and usually naked, floor, for the scanty straw furnished us soon became too filthy and full of vermin for use. The authorities never supplied a single blanket, or quilt, or pillow, or bed for those eight wards. We could not procure even brooms to keep them clean, or cold water for the sick. Dysentery, typhoid fever, pneumonia, catarrah and diarrhea were the prevailing diseases; but they were directly the reverse of benignant and easily cured. Any half who entered the hospitals died in a very few days. The deceased, always without coffins, were loaded into a dead cart, piled upon each other like cord wood, carried out, and then to be thrown into a trench and covered with earth.

The rebel surgeons were generally humane and attentive; they endeavored to improve the shocking condition of the

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

A Receipt for Buckwheat Cakes.

Do, dear Jane, mix up the cakes,
Just one quart of meal it takes;
Pour the water in the pot,
Be careful that 'tis not too hot;
Stir the meal well through your hand;
Thicken well—don't let it stand;
Stir quick—mash—critter—
Now what a light, delicious batter!
Now listen to the next command;
On the dresser let it stand
Just three quarters of an hour,
To feel the gentle rising power
Of powders mulled into yeast,
To lighten well the precious feast.
See, now, it rises to the brim—
Quick, take the ladle, dip it in,
So let it rest until the fire
The griddle heats as you desire.
Be careful that the coals are glowing,
No smoke around its white curls throwing.
Apply the suet, softly, lightly—
The griddle's black face shine somebrightly.
Now pour the batter on—delicious,
Don't, dear Jane, think me officious)
But fill the tender edges slightly,
Turn it over, quickly, sprightly,
'Tis done—now on the white plate lay it,
And to the breakfast room convey it.
Smoking hot, with butter spread,
'Tis quite enough to turn our head.
Now I have eaten—thank the farmer
That grows this luscious, meaty charmer;
Yes, thanks to all—the cook that makes
Such nice, delicious, buckwheat cakes.
—*New England Farmer.*

CITY MATTERS.

☞For additional local see first page.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE POLICE FORCE.—For Some time past the Police Committee, in conjunction with the Mayor, have been casting about for some plan by which the present confessedly inefficient police force of the city may be brought up to the standard of useful-ness required by the wants of so great and growing a city as Pittsburgh. No one will gainsay the fact that it is the first duty of the city authorities to protect the lives and property of the citizens, and to do this there should be an adequate number of men, thoroughly organized, judiciously distributed over the city, and under the control of an experienced head. That the present force is inadequate to afford the necessary protection to the citizens, will be made apparent to any one who will gives the matter a moment's reflection. The whole police force of the city, day and night, does not amount to fifty, and the miserable pittance paid for their services, when compared with the ordinary standard of wages, renders it impossible to procure good men. The time book of the night watch will show that the full complement of "regulars" and "substitutes," there is scarcely a night that some of the "beats" are not vacant.

To remedy this state of things and many others which will readily suggest themselves, it is understood that the Police Committee, after having given careful attention to the practical workings of the police organizations of various Eastern and Western cities, have perfected a plan for remodeling and re-organizing the system of this city, which, if adopted, will, it is believed, render it efficient, prompt, and all times reliable. Among the most prominent of the changes contemplated may be mentioned the following: It is proposed to increase the present force to double its number, which will swell it to over one hundred. The day and night police are to be consolidated and divided into three bodies or "reliefs," who shall be under the immediate direction of a Chief of Police, and a given number of Lieutenants and Sergeants, all of whom shall be uniformed, drilled and properly instructed in their duties. Each relief shall remain on duty eight hours out of the twenty-four, the first to go on at eight in the morning and remain on duty until four in the afternoon; the second, from four in the afternoon until twelve at night, and the third to remain on duty until eight in the morning. It is further proposed to erect a "lock up" in the Eighth and Ninth Wards, for the purpose of detaining those who may be arrested in those vicinities.

These are a few of the changes contemplated by the Police Committee, who will at the next meeting of Councils ask for the necessary legislation at Harrisburg to enable them to perfect and carry out the contemplated re-organization of the police force of the city. Should it meet with favor and be carried into effect, it will be necessary to levy a special tax of some $75,000 per annum, which will amount to about one and a half mills upon the dollar of taxable property, real and personal, of the city. The matter is one of grave importance to every one, and should be thoroughly discussed, and if found to be a step in the right direction, a few dollars and cents should not stand in the way of its adoption. When the bill shall have been made public we may have something more to say.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PITT TOWNSHIP.—On Thursday morning about half-past nine o'clock, a fire broke out in J. Y. McLaughlin & Co.'s Patent and Enamelled Leather Manufactory, in Pitt township, on the bank of the Allegheny river. The fire originated in the first story of the building, used as a drying department, and before the progress of the flames could be stayed, the whole establishment was a complete mass of ruins.

The rolling mill of Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dull, adjoining, also took fire, and the frame covering of the forge was burned; the machinery and furnaces, however, are suppose to be uninjured. The tools, bar and guide mill and the sheet train were saved, and will be in running order to-day. Their loss was slight, and is fully covered by insurance. Mr. Dull's firm had a large stock of muck bar on hand, the stoppage of the forge will not interfere with their orders. The finishing department will be in operation in two weeks.

The Oil Refinery of Messrs. Wiersenberger, Fisher & Co., situate on the east side of the leather manufactory, was in imminent danger for some time, but owing to the exertions of the firemen and workmen, the main building was saved. The office, barrel house, sheds and tanks, together with a small quantity of oil, were destroyed. The firm estimate their loss at $4,000, but are fully insured in the Pennsylvania Insurance Company.

Messrs. McLaughlin & Co.'s loss was very heavy, but owing to the confusion which existed yesterday they were unable to place an estimate upon it. They were but partially insured. During the progress of the fire, a large quantity of leather was stolen. The police were sent for who recovered a portion of it, and arrested two of the thieves, who were taken to the Mayor's office and locked up.

When the fire broke out, a telegraphic dispatch was sent to the city upon the private wires of one of the establishments. The fact was communicated to one of the engine companies, but as their horses were in use they were unable to answer the summons. Several of the steamers, however, proceeded to the fire, and rendered all the aid in their power. They worked faithfully until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the fire being extinguished they returned to the city.

SHALL WE HAVE A COUNTY FAIR.—At a late meeting of Board of Managers of the Allegheny Agricultural Society, a resolution was adopted to hold a County Fair during the present year, but no time or place was settled upon, and Messrs. James Park, jr., Jno. Muldoek, Jno. McKelvy, Wm. Oliver, and Wm. Espy, appointed a committee to report upon the matter at the next meeting, which will be held on Wednesday, the 23d instant.

TROOPS PASSED THROUGH.—Some six thousand soldiers, mostly belonging to Generals Blair and Logan's command, have passed through the city during the past week, on their way to join General Sherman on the southern coast, all of whom were hospitably entertained by the Pittsburgh Subsistance Committee.

Sizing Down the Ages of Man.

The man that dies youngest, as might be expected, perhaps, is the railway brakesman. His average age is only 27. Yet this must be taken with some allowance, from the fact that hardly any but young and active men are employed in the capacity. At the same age dies the factory workwoman, through the combined influence of confined air, sedentary posture, scant wages and unremitting toil. Then comes the railway baggage man, who is smashed on an average at 30. Milliners and dressmakers live but little longer. The average of the one is 32 and the other 33. The engineer, the fireman, the conductor, the powder maker, the well digger and the factory operative, all of whom are exposed to sudden and violent deaths, die on an average under the age of 35. The cutler, the dyer, the leather dresser, the apothecary, the confectioner, the cigar maker, the printer, the sivesmith, the painter, the shoe cutter, the engraver, and the journalist, all of whom lead confined lives in an unwholesome atmosphere, do not reach the average age of 40. The musician blows his breath all out of his body at 40. Then comes trades that are active, or in a pure air. The baker lives to an average age of 43, the butcher to 49, the brickmaker to 47, the carpenter to 48, the furnace man to 42, the mason to 48, the stone cutter to 43, the tanner to 49, the tinsmith to 41, the weaver to 44, the drover to 40, the cook to 45, the inn-keeper to 46, the laborer to 44, the domestic servant (female) to 43, the tailor to 45, the tailoress to 41. Why should the barber live till 50, if not to show the virtue there is in personal neatness and soap and water? Those who average over half a century among mechanics are those who keep their muscles and lungs in healthy and moderate exercise and not troubled with weighty cares. The blacksmith hammers till 51, the cooper till 52 and the wheelwright till 50. The miller lives to be whitened with the age of 61. The ropemaker lengthens the thread of his life to 55; merchants, wholesale and retail, to 62. Professional men live longer than is generally supposed. Litigation kills clients sometimes, but seldom lawyers, for they average 55. Physicians prove their usefulness by prolonging their own lives to the same period. The sailor averages 43, the caulker 64, the sailmaker 52, the stevedore 55, the ferryman 65, and the pilot 64. A dispensation of Providence that "Maine Law" men may consider incomprehensible is, that brewers and distillers live to the ripe old age of 61. Last and longest lived come paupers, 67, and "gentlemen," 68. The only two classes that do nothing for themselves, and live on their neighbors, outlast all the rest.

General Grant.

The Boston *Advertiser*, in referring to the letter written by General to the Sharman Testimonial Committee, wherein he declares that "the world's history gives no record of his superiors, and but few equals," says:

One of the most marked qualities of General Grant, as it seems to us, and certainly one of the most important for an officer in his station, is his entire superiority to all personal jealousy and his freedom from prejudices which have been the bane of the army. General Grant never finds a subordinate climbing up too fast into popular favor, and is never anxious lest his own popularity or fame should be overshadowed. He selects for high command the men whom he judges best fitted for the service; and when they succeed in their place as Sheridan did in the Valley, or when they even rise to such distinction as to seem almost to stand independent of his influence, no narrow selfishness cools his joy at the advancement of the great cause. He can rejoice at the rising star of a brother-in-arms, as cordially as any spectator can do, and feels no impulse, when he has built a reputation up, to straightway set about undermining it.

This is one of the virtues which every man is ashamed not to exhibit, but it is also not one of the most common. Outside of the military profession it is not met so frequently as to lose its attractions by familiarity; while in that profession the effects of its absence have been so palpable, that it is a noteworthy thing when we have a General-in-chief who exhibits it in full beauty. To exhibit this generous appreciation of merit and freedom from jealousy with good judgment as to men and ability to assign them wisely each to his separate task, and we have some of the chief qualifications which are wanted for the duties of that office; as may be seen by the experience of the last year, when we have gained on all parts of the field important successes, in consequence of the judicious selection of officers for important commands and the thorough harmony of feeling and co-operation between them and their chief.

We must add to this that, as a development of the same quality in another direction, General Grant appears to have shown nothing of the "West-Point feeling" or the anti-West-Point feeling, which has led to such bitter and disastrous feuds. When a good man for the work is found, he takes him; and it matters little whether West Point did or did not give to the officer the rudiments of his military education, except as his real capacity for service may have been increased by early training. There has been some attempt to lay General Butler's removal to the score of "West Point jealousy;" but the unfounded charge has its sufficient answer in the fact that Gen. Terry, who did the work from which the relieved officer had recoiled, is himself a volunteer officer, who owes his distinction not at all to connection with any favorite school, but to his own gallantry, skill, and thorough self education in his present profession.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the respective governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au13:6m

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it incomparably superior to any thing in the shape of a dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct9-1y

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

For sinking

OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS

furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES;	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND

Gum Belting, &c.,

All of which I have constantly in store. ja28 3m

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

CLOTHING

AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT

47 Fifth street,

OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

TO CLOSE OUT

WINTER STOCK.

If you wish to purchase Fashionable Clothing, got up in good style—white and colored cotton or linen shirts; fancy and plain flannel or cassimere shirts; white or colored Undershirts and Drawers; Gloves of any description; white, mixed or fancy cotton or wool'en half hose; Su penders, Ties, Scarfs; cotton, linen or silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; linen or paper C llars of all descriptions; cotton or Silk Umbrellas; black or light Hats, you will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by coming to this Store. Call and examine the largest and best assorted stock in the city, before purchasing elsewhere. If you cannot be suited, you will not be compelled to buy.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Bear in mind, that N. GROSSMAYER'S Store, No. 47 Fifth street, is the place, where the best bargains are always to be had. Therefore, be sure and don't fail to give him a call. ja1

CARPETS.

BRUSSELS,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVETS, (directly imported by ourselves,) TOGETHER WITH THE SAME GRADES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

INGRAINS.

A FULL STOCK, CONSISTING OF THREE-PLIES, EXTRA SUPERFINES, AND THE CHEAPEST CARPET FABRICS MADE.

OIL CLOTHS.

RUGS, WINDOW SHADES, EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, HASSOCKS, DOOR MATS, &c., ALL OF THESE—ALTHOUGH AGAIN ADVANCING—AT PRICES RANGING FROM 25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE MANUFACTURERS FALL PRICES AT

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

28 Fifth street.

de13-1y

PRODUCE.—

2,800 bushels Dried Apples.
200 obls. prime Beans.
40 do. Kiln dried Hominy.
10 do. Canada Peas.
15 half bbls. Pearl Barley.
5,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.
100 obls. Green Apples.
5 do. Prime Roll Butter.
Eggs.
1,000 Premium A Bags. In store and for sale by GRAFF & REITER, No. 27 Wood st. ja8

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing Gas, is in all cases attended with danger, but the use of Ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $18, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DALTON

FAMILY

KNITTING MACHINES

Are offered to the Public with entire confidence in the belief that they are destined to FILL A

GREAT VOID IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE

throughout the land, and to take rank with the SEWING MACHINE as a valuable auxiliary in CLOTHING THE HOUSEHOLD, and is

Reducing Family Cares and Expenses.

These Machines are

PERFECTLY SIMPLE,

are very strongly constructed, and will LAST A LIFETIME.

The labor required to run them is very trifling, and they make VERY LITTLE NOISE.

A Child can easily operate and adjust them for the different kinds of Work.

They will readily knit

Woolen or Cotton Yarn, Zephyr, Worsted or Silk,

and make PLAIN or KNIT GOODS, as desired. They are designed for making

SOCKS,
STOCKINGS,
JACKETS,
SASHES,
LEGGINGS,
SCARFS,
UNDERSLEEVES,
TIPPETS,
AFGHANS, &c.

More Work Can Be Accomplished

IN ONE DAY

on one of these Machines, than can be

DONE IN TWO MONTHS BY HAND.

The PLAIN STITCH made by them is precisely the same as that made by the ordinary Knitting Needle.

They will make TIGHT or OPEN STITCH, PLAIN, RIBBED or FANCY

They are capable of making a GREATER QUANTITY and VARIETY OF WORK, and IN A MORE PERFECT MANNER, than any OTHER KNITTING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

☞ Call and see them in operation.

AGENCY

For PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, WESTERN NEW YORK and WEST VIRGINIA.

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

E. P. CARPENTER.

ja24 4m

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 25th, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,

upon the Capital Stock, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February inst., to Stockholders of record, at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., Transfer Agent, Milk st., Boston.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. National Min. Co.

ja16-6w

HEADQUARTERS

Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, before Petersburg, Va., Dec. 30th, 1864.—Three hundred and fifty good able-bodied men wanted, to fill the depleted ranks of the 4th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, one of the best and most efficient in the field, the officers being experienced and faithful to the interest of the men. Avoid the draft. Go to the Provost Marshal or any volunteer recruiting officer, and enlist in the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, B Company, commanded by First Lieut. Janes H. Gret, and G Company, commanded by Captain Daniel C. Boggs.

A. P. DUNCAN,
ja9-1m Lieut. Col. Commanding Regiment.

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLE'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,

FULTON FOUNDRY,

ja5-3m OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

ATTORNEYS

A. W. LOOMIS.....M. A. WOODWARD.

LOOMIS & WOODWARD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office, No. 124 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to our hands. fe2-1f

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

my18

MILITARY AGENCY.

McMASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS,

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States Government.

Office: 98 Grant street,

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Correspondence solicited from all parties

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, and similar claims attended to.

Special attention given to claims for loss of horses.

Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.

No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.

GILBERT M. McMASTER,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

oc22-1y

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street,

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☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. 11y26

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HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA

my9

300 SACKS P. B. POTATOES.

1000 New Iron-bound Oil Barrels,
100 Sacks Onions,
100 Barrels Apples,
25 " Cranberries,
25 " Beans,
30 " Maple Sugar,
10 " Eggs.

For sale low, by

C. H. ORTH & CO.,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

ja17 No. 21 Smithfield street.

SHINGLES—

100,000 for sale by

no24-tf MILLIGAN & BIDWELL,

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Farewell Benefit of

VESTVALI. VESTVALI.

VESTVALI.

First night of the beautiful Drama of The Brigand. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Planche's original romantic musical drama, entitled

THE BRIGAND.

Ales an Fr Mezzarot.....} Mlle Vestvali.
Count de Sbrozzi.....}

Supported by the entire company.

After the dr ma, Mlle Vestvali will give the Grand Scene from LUCRETIA BORGIA, in which she will sing the celebrated Drinking Song, THE BRINDISI.

To conclude with

MY WIFE'S MAID.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.

Commences at 8 p. m.

To-night,

A TREMENDOUS BILL.

Hart,	We'ch,	Redden,
Collins,	Berger,	Campbell,
Foster,	Derious,	Ashton,
Fitzgerald,	Nelson,	Frank.

THE CORPS DE BALLET.

"The Dwarfs," "Chickens,"

Songs and Dances,

New Negro Acts,

Beautiful Ballads, &c., &c.

By the Greatest Company now assembled in this city.

FRED. AHN'S MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

Immense success of the charming

Mlle LOUISE ELMORE,

Second appearance of the bewitching

FLORENCE RIVERS.

An entire change of programme every evening during this week.

Boyd, Gallagher, Tooley, Enochs, Holmes, Donnelly, and his magnificent Ballet Troupe,

The Buffalo Boys.

Miss JENNIE ALLEN, HARRY CLIFFORD, and the whole of the great Company will appear.

Prices as before.

CONCERT HALL.

POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings,

February 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1865.

The Great Excelsior Eastern Troupe

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS

AND BRASS BAND.

Twenty brilliant Star Performers, who will appear in an entirely new and original programme, not yet copied by our many unsuccessful imitators. Everything is new, novel and attractive. In conjunction with the B ass Band, is Messrs. DELEHANTY and WARD, the Champion Double Cog Dancers, who challenge the world in the sum of $1,000 to compete with them. This Troupe is NOT composed of a few ONE-HORSE performers, but of gentlemanly artists of known ability. See Programmes.

STEEL & SLOCUM, Proprietors.
SKIFF & GAYLORD, Managers.
C. E. RICHARDSON, Agent.

ja31-6t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills (posted in conspicuous places in the City Allegheny and Birmingham), will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or by addressing me at the above principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. ja23-1y

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION

On November 1, **1864**, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 7-30 Bonds, at cost	26,015
Office Furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 91
Cash on hand	23,359 06
Total assets	$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.	
Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1 1864	5,913 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,837 56
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the Institution, the Bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. R. COPELAND,
WM. H. SMITH,
J. W. HOGSHEAD,
} Auditing Committee.

November 1 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, | Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. R. SMITH, | G. HUSSEY,
W. R. COPELAND, | JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS, | NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.
JOHN SO.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital, $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, have the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, and respectfully offer their services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1851, would seem a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer special facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	P. G. BALLEY,
THOMAS BELL,	JAMES M. KIRKPATRICK,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.
WM. R. NIMICK,	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.	
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.	

au7

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STATE, CITY, and

CORPORATION BONDS,

RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

Also in

OIL STOCKS,

To which special attention is promptly given.

JOHN M. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 144 Fourth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

oct31-6m

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. oc17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all subscribers.

A.D. REINEMAN, Prest.
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au19-tf

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,

au7 Office, 55 Market street

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—

Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

wh30-1y JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired.

au-6m

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making 6% a year interest, payable semi-annually principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

ja30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

HUGUS & HACKE

HAVE DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT THEIR COMPLETE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION, FRENCH MERINOS, worth $1 75, for $1 25. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $2 50, for $1 75. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $3 00 for $2 00. SUPERFINE 5-4 WOOL DE LAINES worth $1 75, for $1 25. A GREAT BARGAIN. MERINO PLAIDS, formerly sold at $1 50, for $1 00. MERINO PLAIDS, sold at $2 00, for $1 50. POPLIN and ALPACA PLAIDS, sold at $1 75 and $2 50, for $1 25 and $1 75. BEAUTIFUL STYLES DARK FIGURED FRENCH MERINOS, reduced from $2 00 to $1 37½. OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW REPS, REDUCTION IN MORAL SKIRTS. THE BEST STOCK EVER OFFERED FOR $1 00 to $10 00. NEWEST STYLES DOUBLE REAL WOOL AND SILK BROCHE SHAWLS, for $5, worth $10 00. OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT COST. PURCHASERS MAY RELY UPON THESE GOODS BEING SOLD AS REPRESENTED.

HUGUS & HACKE,

Cor. Market and Fifth.

ja17-1m

OILS

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

sep28 **22** North Front street, Philadelphia

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

sep7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

97 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh. 81 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au28-1y

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

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No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works,

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se21

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja27

JOHN R. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS

EDWARDS & CO.,

PETROLEUM

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

140 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Sons, Pearson & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Lee, Jr., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se8-6m

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWRENCEVILLE,

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.

Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank, Pittsburgh. ja18-3m

WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.

HERRON & CO.,

Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,

Crude and Refined Oils.

Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no3-3m

J. O. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY

WELDON & KELLY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lamps and Lamp Goods,

AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh,

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MAPS OF THE OIL REGIONS.

Maps of the Oil District of Ohio.

Maps of the Oil District of West Virginia.

Maps of the Oil District of Venango Co.

Maps of the Oil District of Oil Creek, Pa.

The latest editions for sale by

W. S. HAVEN,

corner of Wood and Third streets.

de8

MARVIN'S

SUPERIOR CRACKERS,

AND GINGER SNAPS.

No. 64 Fourth street,

no15

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

J. MESKIMEN, General Agent,

Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city. de26

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK TENEMENTS on Cherry Alley, between Second and Third streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. Will be sold separately or together. Inquire of

WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE.—A large FRAME COTTAGE-BUILT TWO-STORY HOUSE, with twelve Rooms and two acres of ground, handsomely improved.

Also, a Brick Cottage, with seven rooms and one acre of ground, handsomely improved.

Both of the above Houses are situated in the Township, Possession immediately. Inquire of

WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS COTTAGE on Coal Hill, late the residence of Dr. Robert A. Wilson deceased, conveniently constructed and beautifully located, commanding a splendid view of the river and the two cities.

Also, a two story brick Dwelling on Third street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

Also, a vacant lot in Allegheny City, fronting twenty feet on James street by one hundred feet deep to Mound Alley, being lot No 3 in Cessna's Plan. Inquire of

WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 28th day of January, A. D. 1865, the undersigned will expose at public sale, on saturday, February 25, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, a lot or certain piece of ground adjoining the B ir nch of Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny, being lot No. 94, in the plan of lots laid out by the Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor, bear ng the number aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the canal road adjoining property of J

E. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

G. A. ENDLEY, Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS FEB. 2, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
Connelsville 6s	80 50	81 50
Connellsville Bonds (Contractors)	90 00	95 00
Butler county 6s	70 00	
Allegheny Gas		37 25
Monongahela Navigation Co		40 00
Connellsville R. R.	11 25	12 50
Connellsville R. R. (Inst.)		8 50
Pitts. & Steubenville Railroad Co.		
Exchange Bank	78 00	
Citizens Bank		86 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers'		85 00
Manchester Savings		60 00
Dalzell	8 25	
Columbia		84 00
Farmers and Vananga	165 00	180 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 00	
Tank		8 80
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 45	
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	95	
Titusville		1 12½
Cherry Run Central	2 00	2 25
Paxton		3 75
Coal Bluffs Mining Co		1 25

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.

The market continues inactive—positively stupid. Certain 14½; Dalzell 8¼@8½; Eldorado 11@11½; Maple Shade 21½; Seneca 3@4; St. Nicholas 4, Gold 205.

THURSDAY Feb. 2, P. M.

A very full attendance this evening at the People's Stock Exchange—larger than at any time this week. The interests in these sales is evidently on the increase, and we may look for some "big strikes." We never saw the market so firm. Buyers and sellers were pretty widely apart in their views, and the sales at the prices obtained is hardly a fair index of the market value. It seemed on the one hand that a large party had come determined to buy stocks cheap, but holders were as pertinacious, and sold "gingerly," only parting with small lots. Some new names were called this evening—the Pittsburgh and New York, and the National Refining. The large purchasers of the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh stock, which has had such a favorable time, remained shy to-night, and we have no transactions to note in it—1 45 was bid against 1 50 asked; 80 bid for Banner—90 asked; 6 25 offered for Caldwell; 75 for Central Basin; 1 00 for Cherry Run and Blood Farm—1 05 asked; 79 for Columbia—83½ asked; 1 72 for Culbertson Run—1 80 asked; 8 80 for Dalzell—9 00 asked; 1 60 for El Dorado; 96 for Federal; 3 15 for Fleming & Blood—3 45 asked 85c for Horseneck—90c asked; 96c for McKay—$1 05 asked; $9 50 for Oil Basin—10 asked; $1 75 for Oil City and Pittsburgh—$1 90 asked; $1 50 for Paxton; $1 50 was offered for Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, without buying out any sellers. Ross sold higher than ever before in this market—$1 72½. This company in a few days will announce another dividend. Stella was offered at 85c; Steel Well at 90; Tack Location, $6 25 bid, and $3 75 asked; Union Lubric, 96 bid and 97c asked; Whiley Creek, $1 15 asked, $1 00 bid. The following comprise the sales of the evening:

1000	Cherry Run Central	2 05
200	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	99½
200	do do do	99½
200	do do do	9 9½
500	do do do	99½
200	do do do	99½
1000	Fuller Reserve	1 05
500	do do	1 05
300	Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 05
100	do do	4 20
100	do do	4 20
100	Phillips	4 00
350	Pittsburgh and New York	1 10
200	Richie	1 08
100	do	1 08
100	do	1 08
300	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 08
200	do do	1 08
500	do do	1 08
500	do do	1 08
500	do do	1 08½
400	do do	1 08½
500	do do	1 08½
340	Horseneck	85
100	Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 20
100	do do	4 20
900	Ross	1 72½

—At the regular Board this morning 50 shares of the Connellsville Railroad interest bearing stock were sold at 12½.

—In Philadelphia the stock and gold market has been greatly agitated by peace rumors, and the report that Rebel commissioners had already arrived within Gen. Grant's lines and were on their way to Washington. In trade circles business has been brought to a stand. Prices of goods generally are unsettled. All merchandise has been speculated up by speculations, also eatables, until prices have borne with great severity on nine-tenths of the community. Now that cotton can be bought at one-half the prices currently paid about four months ago, and is likely to go to one half of present prices soon, we hope to see domestic goods resume their proportionate rate. As yet the reduction offered is deceptive and unreal, finds customers as are going out of season, and are likely to be at one-quarter of present prices before the next season, are the only kinds reduced. If prices are not proportionately reduced to cotton and gold rates, they will be reduced in a few weeks so largely by necessity that it will impair the credit and means of many of our traders.

—Swindlers are now passing round through the country, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, making sight drafts on banks where they have no accounts, and managing, some how or other, to dispose of them. Two drafts of this character, on one of our National Banks, were received here from a banker in Buffalo, where they had evidently been cashed. The swindlers changed their names with localities. They were in this city a week or ten days ago, trying to dispose of drafts on National banks in Pennsylvania, but we believe they did not succeed. Of course there can be no success where the rule requiring identification is observed. But the way they most generally succeed, we presume, is to make purchases of small amounts and offer drafts in payment. The object of this notice is to put the public on their guard.

From the annual report of Henry Lambert, Esq., County Controller, we learn that the entire amount of expenditures during the year 1864, was $293,412 71, as follows:

For judgments, interests and exchange	
Railroad Bonds	$136,814 17
Funded debt, Volunteer Bounty Bonds purchased	16,057 50
Interest on Volunteer Bounty Fund	4,666 50
Sinking Fund	25,000 00
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	8,721 20
Ordinary County Expenses	107,159 37

Of the $2,500,000 of original six per cent. bonds issued to railroad companies, there is now in possession of the county, and in the Bank of Pittsburgh, $1,881,000, leaving $187,000 unsettled and outstanding. The estimated expenditures for 1865 are $287,715, 32, to meet which a tax of ten mills on the dollar will be assessed. Last year the valuation for the county was $93,000,000; and if, under the present assessment, the valuation should exceed $81,000,000, the tax will be reduced to nine mills.

—The $100 Treasury notes have been counterfeited. It is reported to be smaller than the genuine, and the coloring on the back is paler and less distinct than in the genuine. The words "One Hundred Dollars," on the right hand side of the counterfeit is smaller than in the genuine note, and the lettering around the margin is also different. The bill was received in a bundle with several others at a banking house in this city, and in nine cases out of ten will pass as genuine. Our business men should be on the lookout and scrutinize carefully all notes of this denomination before receiving them.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The market is very inactive for all descriptions of goods, though they are offered at lower prices. The expectation of heavy supplies of cotton, the fall in its price and in that of gold, induce dealers to stand aloof as long as possible, feeling that quite a revolution in prices is at hand. The auction sales of last week proved this strikingly. The market for cotton goods has completely broken down. In prints quite a panic feeling has prevailed, and the few goods sold have been at a very great decline. Prices are still unsettled. In brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings the demand is sluggish and the pressure to sell so great that prices have given away, and are still tending downward. Cottonades are lower, also lower; delaines especially, which are always affected by the state of the print market. The demand is limited, and only desirable goods sell, and these at a decline. Cassimeres are generally dull, and spring goods do not attract the usual attention at present. Foreign goods are without movement at all. Holders are very firm in price, as goods cannot be imported to replace them at cost prices.—*Independent.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, } Friday, Feb. 3, 1865. }

BUSINESS—The market continues inactive, the demand being principally for small lots for local purposes, the markets just at present being in a very unsettled state and prices irregular. The weather was mild. The rivers continue closed and are likely to remain so until we have rain. The receipts of produce have been restricted to what arrive by wagon and rail. We have a large number of boats in port. Several of them have their cargos on board. Their officers are anxiously awaiting the movement of the ice so that they may go on their way rejoicing. Among them are the Pilgrim has a portion of a Nashville trip on board, and will be the first boat to leave for that place. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CORN—There was a steady demand for this article. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Sales of 140 bushels ear at $1.30 per bushel; 100 sacks do. at same figures.

OATS—Were unchanged. The rates from store were 82c, and from depot at 83@85c. Among the sales were 420 bushels from store at 90c, and 200 bushels from depot at 83c.

WHEAT—The market has undergone no change. The current rates for Red, from wagons, were $2 05@2 10, and White $2 15@2 20, as per quality. The receipts were not large.

BARLEY—The market was dull with more sellers than buyers. The nominal rates were: Spring $1 80; Fall, $1 60.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand was moderate, and sellers were of a similar disposition. Apples were held at 13@14c. Peaches, sales 14 bbls at 26@26c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—The market was steady with a moderate demand. We note sales of 20 bbls at 6c ₱ lb.

VENISON—We have no change to notice. Sales of 6 saddles at 28@30c ₱ lb.

SALT—The market remains steady with a fair local demand. Sales of 100 bbls at $3 00@3 10.

QUAILS—The market contains a fair supply, and we note sales of 13 dozen at $2 75 per dozen.

HAY—The market at present contains an ample supply, and prices have been regular for some days. Sales of 6 tons baled, from store, at $40@42; 1 car do from depot at $38. At the sales 16 loads were disposed of at $42@45 per ton.

STRAW—Sales of 4 loads, oat straw, at $28 ₱ ton.

FLOUR—The market was not very active, the demand being restricted to small operations to supply the wants of the home market. The supply on hand is not large, but is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Among the sales were the following: Extra Family, 50 bbls, at $10 50@10 75; Fancy do do, Choice, at $11 00; 50 do at $10 90, and 120 bbls, in lots, at $10 25@10 75 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The market contains an ample supply. Dealers confine their purchases to lots to meet the wants of the home market. Sales of 60 boxes at 22@23; 15 do Hamburg at 25.

PICKLED MEAT—We note sales of 30 tierces of Hams at 19

BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales of 6 barrels choice at 45@48; 2 do fair at 43.

FISH—Prices have been regular for sometime past. Sales 3 bbls fresh at 3.

BACON—The market was quiet. Buyers are waiting large falling off. Good and choice from sellers, and sellers are waiting for buyers. Holders don't appear to give way, hence we have but few sales to record. The rates were: Shoulders—20½@21. Sides—22. S. C. Hams 24. Country Meat sells at lower figures.

LARD—The market was quiet but not very active. We note small sales at 24@24½, as per quality.

LARD OIL—The market was steady with a fair demand for No. 1, with sales of 12 barrels at $1 08

SEEDS—We have no large sales to record. The nominal rates were: Clover—$5 50@6 00; Timothy $5 75@6 8. Flax $3 25 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market dull with more sellers than buyers at $4 00 per cwt.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY Feb. 2, 1865.

Business at the yards was unusually dull during the past week, in fact the transactions were barely worth noting. The Eastern markets have presented a singular contrast. The New York Market was very brisk. Sales were numerous, and prices the highest we have noted for some time past; while, on the other hand, the Philadelphia market was extra dull, and prices low. The reductions since our last can easily be reported. During the early part of the week, the unsettled state of the Money Market, and the fluctuations in gold, made the dealers cautious; the risk appeared too great. The few good cattle that arrived was either taken by Government contractors, or shipped east, drovers preferring to take the chances of a trip East. Prices are about the same, Hogs—We could learn of no transactions in this market. Large operators held back, they were not disposed to invest at this time. Sheep were scarce, which carried a firm market. A few hundred head were disposed of at the outside prices. The receipts of stock were limited. The exports were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
To Baltimore	675	7875	2000	75
To Philadelphia	873	1011	1500	75
To New York		2483	1073	
Total	1548	4279	4573	76

SHEEP.—The sales were as follows per cwt.

L. Rippey bought 176 head at $8 00.
L. Rippey bought 156 head at 9 20.
L. Rippey bought 164 head at 9 25.

CATTLE—The market was dull for the best of all reasons there being no stock to operate with. The large operators were inclined to hold off and the only sales that came under our notice were the following:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

J. J. Chandler bought 67 head at $6 75; the same party sold 25 head, delivered in Philadelphia, at $8 75, 32 head do at $8 70@8 80 per cwt., delivered on the spot. The only sales that came under our notice were, 38 head at $6 25, 17 head do at $6 37. A few head were disposed of, in a retail way, to city butchers at various prices, according to quality.

Hogs—We have no sales to record, a few small lots were disposed of at prices ranging from $12 25@13 50 per cwt. Until the Gold market becomes more settled, transactions will necessarily be restricted.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY, Feb. 2, 1865.

The market continues dull; in fact, the operations were reduced pretty much to retail sales. The dullness of the Philadelphia market had the effect of making buyers cautious. The transactions as compared with last week exhibit a large falling off. Good cattle found purchasers in the government contractors. Prices were a shade lower. Hogs—The demand was limited and so were the transactions. The principal business was in a retail way. Sheep were neglected. The principal portion of the receipts were forwarded East. Prices ranged from $8@9 per cwt., as per quality.

SALES OF CATTLE ₱ CWT.

Myers & Brother bought 84 head at $6 50@8 50.
Marks & Traurman bought 100 head at $7 50@8 50.
Marks & Traurman bought 40 head at $5 00.
Metz & Co, sold 50 head at $5 00@8 37.
Crawford & Co sold 40 head at $8@8.
N Carr sold 30 head at $5 75@8 00.
A Bridell sold 17 head at $5@7.
Farham sold 22 head at $8 75.
Farham sold 18 head at $5 50@8 00.
H Miller sold 19 head at $5.
Kerwin & Co sold 80 head at $6@8 5.
L Hudson sold 75 head $8 50.
J Barton sold 20 head at $8.
Thomas & Cosold 20 head $5@7.
L Rothschilds sold 65 head at $5 50@7 50.
M McClanahan sold 18 head at $6 50@7 50.
Kingman sold 14 head at $7 50.
J Sample sold 25 head at $5@7 20.
M Krouse sold 35 head $6@7 50.

Hogs—The market was not active. The sales were only in a limited way. Among them were the following, viz: 116 head at $12; 40 head at $12 50@13; 105 head small, at $12. Other small lots were disposed of at the same range of prices, according to size.

SHEEP—The market was inactive, and the sales were very limited. Prices ranged from $8@9.25, as per quality.

New York Petroleum Market.

The market has been unsettled by the violent fluctuations of gold, though prices were 1@2c a gallon higher on Saturday, they have since declined 2@3c. Crude on the spot has been quiet, but the small sales have been at higher rates. For future delivery, a fair business has been done, though at very irregular prices. Besides the regular sales of contracts, a large business has been done in the way of "calls," which we do not include in our report. In refined very little business has been done—the prices demanded being considerably above the limits of exporters. The sales comprise 2,500 barrels crude, 40@47 gravity, on the spot at 46½@49 cents; 100 do, 42 gravity, delivered (casks returned), 42¾; 1,000 do, 45 gravity, as it arrives—closing nominal at 46@47; 1,500 do for February, 50; and 3,000 do for March, 46@49. B O; 1,500 do do, 49@50. S O; 2,300 do Refined, in bond, 66¾@66—closing nominal at 66@67; 900 gallons in tin, 89@8; 500 bbls in Philadelphia, 70; and 2,700 do free, 86@89—closing nominal at 85@86½. Naptha is quiet.

Received at New York since 1st January.

1865	bbls 35,778
1864	bbls. 58,358

Exported same time—	1865.	1864.
From New York	galls 658,880	1,587,103
Other Ports	100,006	324,303
Total	gulls. 758,886	1 911,406
Same time		galls 2,360,247

—*Shipping List.*

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, January 20.

The sales of the week have been 18,500 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and 8,350 do to exporters. The market closed dull at a decline of 1@1d on American descriptions. Sales of Friday, 4,000 bales. The market closed quiet at unchanged prices. The following are the authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	26¼	24¾
Mobile	25¾	24½
Uplands	25½	24¼

The stock in port amounts to 509,500 bales, of which 34,000 are American.

New York Wool Market.

The decline in gold, since our last, has had the effect of making buyers cautious. The market for both domestic and foreign, though buyers have been unable, thus far, to obtain any important concessions. There is a fair demand from consumers, especially for good Kentucky descriptions, and there are rumored sales on a gold basis, of domestic as well as foreign staples. Good fleeces are sold at 46@46c, gold. We hear of sales of low fleece at 38@39c, gold; pulled at 35@36c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Friday, February 3, 1865. }

BUSINESS—The market remains inactive. There were no transactions reported in Crude. There is no stock of Crude outside of what is held by refiners. The rates at this time are nominal. We have dispatches from Oil City up to Thursday forenoon. Oil at the wells was plenty, with regular sales at $7@7 50 per bbl—according to location. The difficulty of shipping oil to market since the suspension of navigation, are increasing. Large quantities of oil—thousands of barrels—are waiting to be forwarded. The construction of a railroad to Oil City is beginning to attract attention; that it would be a good investment no person acquainted with the magnitude of the oil trade would doubt. Oil at the mouth of the creek was selling at $8 50@9 per bbl. The Oil Brokers are making extensive preparations for the opening of trade. The number of empty barrels to go forward is unusually large.

REFINED—The market was not active and buyers are not disposed to take hold at the present asking rates, hence the sales were confined to a kind of a retail trade at the following prices: Bonded 65@66c. Free 85@88. The outside prices being paid for less than ten barrels. We note a sale of 50 bbls Free, to go out of the market, at 85c.

CRUDE—No sales have been reported during the week. The brokers have sold out and are anxiously awaiting the movement of the ice in the Allegheny, so that trade may open up. Capt. J. F. Stockdale received a lot of 57 bbls crude by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad. Prices were nominal.

TAR—The market was steady but not active. We note small sales at $7 75@8 ₱ bbl.

NAPTHA—The market was inactive. The only sale that came under our notice being 200 bbls at 20c, for bonded.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

J. Gracie & Co., 100 bbls benzine, for New York.

Pork and Beef Packing.

The highest number of hogs cut any previous season, in the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kentucky, and Tennessee, had been 2,465,352 head, which was, to say the least, fully as large a demand as could be made upon the hog resources of the country without incurring them. The advance in live weights to $8 during the season of 1861-62, however, served to increase the number of hogs cut to 2,893,733, being an excess of 448,181 hogs more than the country should have been called upon to furnish, or was able to furnish without drawing upon the future. During the season of 1862-63, the price of live weights advanced from $8 to $4 and $5 per hundred, and so stimulated the market for the extraordinary number of 4,000,000 hogs were cut in those same States, being an increase—and a drain too, upon the stock of young hogs which should have remained upon the farms for the next season—of 1,173,987. When the season of 1863-64 opened, the effect of the two previous years was seriously felt. Prices, however, opened at $4 90 for live weights, and ranged up as high as $8 75, January 9th, $7 50, February 1st, and $7 75 at the close of the season. Producers again drew upon the future. Every young hog which could be possibly fitted for market was placed in the pen, and after a brief feeding, sold to the packers; and 3,271,105 head of these young, half-grown animals were cut in the states already enumerated. The result was that, although the packing season of 1864-5 opens at $9 50 for live weight, and ranged as high as $13, the number of hogs cut is largely behind the number cut the previous year. The fact is, that the drain of the three or four previous seasons had exhausted the hogs in the country, and that, notwithstanding there have been superhuman efforts this year, every nook and corner of the country being scoured, and every animal possible brought to market, there is a large deficiency. That the stock of young hogs had been thrown upon the market is evident to every one who notices the decrease in average weights; and the fact that this season the living number is much smaller and still younger than those of any previous season must be apparent from the same fact, and illustrates somewhat the material reduction under the stimulus of these extraordinary prices, every animal possible has been brought to the packing house. It will be felt severely another season; for, now that there are so very few animals of any description left in the country, the number packed next season must be far less than the number cut this season.

The following table shows the number of hogs packed in various states during the past few years. It of course does not include all the towns, because the returns are never made complete, but includes all the leading packing points:

States.	Season 1860-61.	Season 1861-62.	Season 1862-63.	Season 1863-64.
Ohio	624,708	791,099	981,683	648,836
Illinois	512,99	855,881	1,481,884	1,007,306
Iowa	172,201	160,524	307,000	313,351
Wisconsin	51 41	100,556	196,741	164,576
Missouri	180,972	148,766	284,011	376,736
Kentucky	211,820	344,015	567,525	126,019
Indiana	338,041	495,208	667,528	394,217
Tennessee	400	182,000	no rp't	no rp't
Totals	2,155,702	3,893,783	4,069,520	3,271,105

THE BUSINESS OF THE PAST SEASON.

It is yet too early to ascertain the precise results of the past season. Enough is known, however, to show that almost every where there is a great falling off in the number cut. It is only that, but in the average weights, which will render the deficiency still more marked. The packing of Chicago, Cincinnati and Milwaukee and other important packing points, show a decrease of 1,250,000, and it is not improbable that the deficiencies not yet reported, including those pieces which never have been reported heretofore, will swell this decrease to at least 1,400,000, indicating the operations this year to have been 2,261,205. This would still leave a surplus in excess of the number cut during the season of 1860-61, which was regarded as a fair average year. It must be remembered, however, that the increase of consumption has created a necessity for a larger quanity of pork than existed during any year before the war, and that, while this is the case, the 2,100,000 hogs cut during the season of 1860-61, accepting those cut in Chicago as a standard, averaged in weight 200 pounds, yielding 420,000,000 pounds of meat. The 2,261,205 hogs cut during the past season, accepting those cut in Chicago as a standard, have only averaged 180 pounds, yielded but 407,494,490 pounds of meat, showing the real deficiency, when compared with the mode rate yield of 1860-61, to be 12,505,510 pounds. The deficiency, ascertained by the same rules, when compared with the yield of 1863 64, is 21 412,254,841 pounds of meat.

There have been, besides, 4,161 boxes of long middles and 1 133 boxes of short middles packed at the various houses.

The manufacture of English meats was extremely limited, and the other points which acted as tributary to the market last season have failed to cut any. Of the 19,357 boxes packed in this city, 7,436 boxes were Cumberlands, 5,122 boxes short middles, 1,138 boxes short clears, middles, and 5,661 boxes long middles. The receipts and shipments of live and dressed hogs from October 1st until January 28th, were as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
Dressed hogs	156,432	50,969
Live hogs	883,090	266,212
Total	1,040,392	306,121
Season 1863-4	1,204,627	379,432

The stock in yard on hand is estimated at less than 10,000 tierces, and the stock of pork 160,663 barrels, two-thirds of which is probably prime mess.

Cincinnati, for a number of years, was the leading packing point in the country, and so prominently so that it was known to every one as the Porkopolis of the country. Down to 1861 Cincinnati held the palm. Then, although suffering no considerable decrease in the number of hogs packed, it yielded it to Chicago. The following table will illustrate the relative packing interests of the two cities:

Season.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.
1854-55	73,614	355,786
1855-6	80,380	405,256
1856-57	74,000	344,312
1857-58	99,262	446,672
1858-59	170,084	382,826
1859-60	15 ,359	434,499
1860-61	221,832	387,790
1861-62	514,118	474,167
1862-63	970,853	608,457
1863-64	940,000	357,644

The following table will show the receipts and shipments of hogs at and from Chicago during each season since 1852:

Season.	Received.	Shipped.
1852-53	66,158	10,000
1853-54	73,614	10,000
1854-55	178,995	52,881
1855-56	608,568	188,753
1856-57	220,762	102,063
1857-58	243,216	88 546
1858-59	251,102	46 481
1859-60	351,384	71,266
1860-61	351,681	119,836
1861-62	746,697	228 682
1862-63	1,396,545	346,881
1863-64	1,377,652	471,000

H. Milward & Co. have issued a circular reviewing the operations in Chicago during the past season from which we glean the following facts,

The number of hogs cut during the season was 750,147, against 904,659 last season, being a decrease of 154,512. The average weight is 254 pounds less than last year, making a deficiency of 40,302,754 pounds of meat. The average deficiency of lard is 7 pounds, and the whole deficiency 9,880,110 pounds. The great falling off is attributable solely to the exhaustion of the hog crop all over the country; in proof of which it is only necessary to refer to the fact that, while last season Chicago only cut about one-fourth the number of hogs packed in the Western States, there have been cut this season almost one-third, so that, with a decrease in the number of hogs cut of 154,512, and over 40,000,000 pounds of product, Chicago has made a gigantic stride forward. The pork packing business is a mighty interest in this country, and the city which can monopolize almost one-third of it need not fear for her prosperity.

BEEF PACKING IN CHICAGO.

But, while there has been a great falling off in the number of hogs packed, the number of cattle slaughtered, as far as this city is concerned, has largely increased—the number cut this season being 92,459, against 70,086 last season, being an increase of 22,373. It is possible that the actual deficiency in the supply of pork had much to do in causing this increased number of cattle to be slaughtered. The statistics of beef-packing are not kept in other places the same as statistics of pork-packing, and consequently the extent of the business in other cities cannot be compared with the extent of the business here. The following statement shows the number of cattle packed in Chicago during a series of years:

Season.	No. packed.	Season.	No. packed.
1852-53	21,663	1859-60	51,899
1853-54	25 431	1860-61	34,623
1854-55	22,691	1861-62	33,212
1855-56	28,972	1862-63	42,763
1856-57	14,938	1863-64	75,086
1857-58	34,675	1864-65	92,459
1858-59	39,505		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

Stock Market dull from a lack of disposition to operate. On the pending peace negotiations there is no general failure of confidence, and prices are steady throughout. Governments are quiet. State bonds and coal and miscellaneous list are without material change. Gold market continues firm, operators being unwilling to look for any good result from peace negotiations. There was very little fluctuation during the day, and operations were quite limited. Money is in good supply, with a slight increase in demand. Foreign exchange dull. Petroleum stock generally steady. Sales of United States, 26; Knickerbocker, 65; Buchanan Farm, 86; President, 475; Cherry Run, 99; Tack, 340. Petroleum stock on hand is light, and difficulty is experienced in filling orders. Crude is quiet at 45@46. Refined in bond 64@66, and Free 87@88.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 2.

Cotton lower and more doing, at 82c for middling. Flour, State and Western quiet and without decided change. Sales 9,000 ₱ bbl for extra State, $10 60@10 85 for extra Round Hoop Ohio, and $10 90@11 60 for Trade Brands, closing dull. Whisky dull and lower at $2 30@2 30½ for State, and $2 31 for Western. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $2 12; choice White Western, $2 65; Amber Milwaukee, $2 15. Barley quiet and steady. Corn in fair city demand, at $1 87 for old mixed Western, in store. Oats firm and in fair demand, at $1 08@1 09 for Western. Rice dull at 13c. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar firm; Cuba, 16@2c according to grade; Havana at 18¼@19c. Molasses dull. Wool dull. Pork unsettled and easier for new mess at $36 50@37 25, and closing at $36 75, regular; $34 75@35 25 for '63 and '64 do, cash and regular way, closing at $35 for regular; $30 50@31 for prime, and $35 50@35 75 for prime mess. Also 50 bbls prime mess for March, buyers option, at $37. Beef quiet at $19 @22 for plain mess, and $21@24 for extra mess. Dressed hogs dull at 15¼@15¾ for Western, the latter price for heavy. Bacon quiet. Shoulders clear at 23¾@23¾. Cut meats dull. Sales of 180 packages at 17@18¾ for shoulders, and 18@22 for hams. Lard dull and unsettled. Sales of 600 bbls at 24¾@25¾, including later an extreme; also 300 bbls prime, sellers option, for April, at 23¾.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 2.

Money more active and firmer at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling dull at 109½ to 109¾ for gold. Gold a little firmer, opening at 226, advancing to 226½, decling to 223¾ and closing at 225¼. Government stocks steady and active. Sales of Seven-Thirties at 106¾. Sales of 6's of 1881 at 108¼. Five-Twenties: 1862 coupons, 106¾; 1864 do, 105¾; 1865 do, 105¾; Old Five-Twenties, 106¾; Ten-Forties, 103¾. New York Central, 109¾; Erie, 99¾; Hudson, 127¾; Reading, 136¾; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 105¾; Illinois Central Scrip, 103½; Pittsburgh, 88; Northwestern, 52; do preferred, 76; Rock Island, 90; Quincy, 114; Fort Wayne, 90.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.

Receipts—1,000 Flour; 25,000 Wheat; 7,500 Corn; 4,000 Oats, and 4,500 Hogs. Provisions dull. Nothing done in Mess or Prime Mess for present delivery. Mess, $25, buyers' option all April. Prime Mess, $23¾, buyers' option February. Cumberland Middles, $17. Lard dull, at 18½@. No. 1 hogs, 11@12c. Dressed dull, at 12½@. Flour dull and lower, at $2 10. Flour dull. Wheat active, at $1 43@1 43¾. Corn quiet and lower, at 75@76 for new. Oats quiet and ½c lower, at 61½@62c for No. 1.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

The gold market is active, and operators have no expectation that peace will arise from the present negotiations. Prices this morning ranged between 223 and 224. Rather weak at the close.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, February 2.

Petroleum dull at 45@46 for crude; 64@66 for refined in bond, and 85@88 free.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.

S B Floyd & Co, 87 bales hay; Martin, O & B, 15 tons metal; H S, 1 car staves; F & Liggett, 281 sks meal; R T Kennedy & Co, 5 pkgs whisky; B H Suydam, 192 sks flax seed; Thos Bell, 174 sks barley; Hitchcock & McC, 159 sks corn; Spencer & Co, 46 sks barley; Jas McKay, 100 sks corn; P McKelvey, 174 sks oats; M T Eldridge, 5 cases tobacco; Atwell, Lee & Co, 100 bbls flour; Thos Bell, 276 sks meal; McElroy & Co, 13 sks yarn.

Imports per Pittsburgh F W & C R R.

J G Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; L Langham, 1 car lumber; D Wood & Son, 10 cars metal; Butterfield & Co, 20 pkgs mdse; G B Jones, 13 do; L H Voigt, 19 bbls green apples; A Strawn, 100 bbls do; D W Wallace, 13 bdls bellows; D Wallace, 164 sks wheat.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

Reese, G. & D., 1 car metal; Martin, O. & B., 1 car metal; Hamilton, H., 1 car flax seed; H. Dalzell, 8 bbls beans; H. Riddle, 14 pkgs mdse; C. P. Markle, 10 bags rags; J. H. Gray, 16 pkgs; Mrs. Pfeffer, 1 pkg mdse; Thos. Bell, 50 bbls whisky; Bluerock, 1 car hay.

Bos'on Wool Market.

BOSTON, February 2.

Prices ranged a little in favor of the buyer during the early part of last week, but are now as firm as ever, in consequence of the upward tendency of gold. The sales of the week embrace about 500,000 lbs fleece and pulled, mostly at 95@$1 10 ₱ lb. Included in the sales were 125,000 lbs pulled, at $1 05@1 10 for extra. Scotch grey fine Ohio and Pennsylvania, a very good lot of Wool, at $1 15 ₱ lb. 60,000 lbs choice Pennsylvania and Ohio X at $1 05@1 10. Also, a large lot of fleece at 95c@$1 05. 1,000 lbs superior Michigan at $1 08; 2,000 lbs Philadelphia pulled at 95c; 5,000 lbs black pulled at 90c; 2,000 lbs fine delaine at 90c; 3,000 lbs including various kinds and qualities. The market closed at 95c@$1 10 for fleece, in Canada X, and other prominent grades. Medium to coarse good combing descriptions are scarce and firmly held. There have been sales of 5,000 lbs at $1 10, and 5,000 lbs at $1 30 for fine. Extreme fine unsettled. No other foreign wool have been quite limited, comprising small lots of Cape of Good Hope at 90@95c, and 282 bales Mediterranean and Cape at various prices, as to quality.

New York Hop Market.

The Hop crop of this country increased from 6,000 bales in 1858 to 80,000 in 1861. Owing to the unsettled state of the country, in 1863 and 1864 we are but 65,000 bales respectively. The cultivation of the hop has been mainly confined to the river lands of New York and Pacific States. The crop of this State was more than 90 per cent. of that of the entire Union. Vermont, which ranks next as a hop grower, producing but one-sixteenth part as many. Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio were the only other States that produced over 100 bales, their respective products being in the order in which they are named. Illinois, Florida, Utah and New Mexico were the only States and Territories reported. The increased cultivation of hops is attributable mainly to the great increase in the number of breweries in this country, which now annually require from 45,000 to 50,000 bales, while 25 years ago they used but 6,000.

New York Copper Stocks.

	Offered.	February 1. Asked.
Aztec		7½
Bedford		10
Caledonia		1¾
Canada		
Central	54	
Cleveland Iron Bluff		15
Flint Steel River		14
Hilton		2¾
Knowlton		6
Mendota	4½	
Merrimac		5
Minnesota		30
Norwich	4½	
Ogima	6	9
Ontonagon		22
Penn		12
Rockland		

Boston Copper Stocks.

	February 1.		
Canada	¾	Isle Royal	14
Central	53	Minnesota	23
Copper Falls	2¾	Franklin	10
Quincy	95	French Creek	no bid
Huron	36	Rockland	10

New York Iron Market.

The market for Pig is at a stand, the fluctuations in gold inducing much variance in the views of sellers and buyers. No. 1 Scotch may be quoted at $70@75 per ton. The market is entirely nominal at $55, 2,000 tons having been sold, deliverable at Elizabethport, at a much lower rate. No movement in English Bar, &c., either by invoice